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RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS
adopted by the
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
at its
SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 1992

New York, 29 June-31 July and 18 August 1992

Note: The provisional texts of the resolutions and decisions are circulated herein for information. For the provisional texts of the resolutions and decisions adopted at the organizational session for 1992 and at the resumed organizational session of 1992, see E/1992/INF/4 and E/1992/INF/5 and Add.1. The final texts will be issued in Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 1 (E/1992/92).

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1992/3. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist regime of South Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1991/26 of 31 May 1991,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 39/15 of 23 November 1984, 41/95 of 4 December 1986, 43/92 of 8 December 1988 and 45/84 of 14 December 1990,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Ahmed Khalifa, for his updated report; 1/

2. Expresses its thanks to all Governments and organizations that provided information to the Special Rapporteur;

3. Invites the Special Rapporteur:

(a) To continue to update the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist regime of South Africa, giving such details regarding enterprises listed as he may consider necessary and appropriate, including explanations of responses, if any, and to submit the updated report to the Commission on Human Rights through the Subcommission;

(b) To use all available material from other United Nations organs, Member States, national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant sources in order to indicate the volume, nature and adverse human consequences of the assistance given to the racist regime of South Africa;

(c) To intensify direct contacts with the Department of Economic and Social Development and the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, with a view to consolidating mutual cooperation in updating his report;

4. Calls upon all Governments:

(a) To cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in making the report even more accurate and informative;

(b) To disseminate the updated report and give its contents the widest possible publicity;

1/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/13 and Add.1.

5. Also calls upon all Governments and organizations to maintain sanctions against the regime of South Africa until the total dismantlement of the apartheid system, in conformity with the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, and contained in the annex thereto;

6. Invites the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its forty-fourth session and the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session to consider the updated report;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/84, to make two economists available to the Special Rapporteur to help him develop his analysis and documentation on specific cases of special importance;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance that he may require in the exercise of his mandate, with a view to intensifying direct contacts with the Department of Economic and Social Development and the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat and to consolidating mutual cooperation in updating his report;

9. Further requests the Secretary-General to bring the updated report of the Special Rapporteur to the attention of Governments whose national financial institutions continue to deal with the regime of South Africa, and to call upon them to provide the Special Rapporteur with any information or comments they may wish to submit on the matter;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to contact the Government of South Africa, with a view to enabling the Special Rapporteur to visit South Africa on a special mission for the purpose of the next updating of his report;

11. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to give the updated report of the Special Rapporteur the widest possible distribution and publicity as a United Nations publication.

32nd plenary meeting
20 July 1992

1992/4. Rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/16 of 21 February 1992, [2] in which the Commission approved the text of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, [3]

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[2] See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2 (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[3] E/CN.4/1992/48 and Corr.1, annex I.

Aware that persons belonging to minorities may also enjoy under international or domestic law other rights than those set forth in the draft declaration,

Recognizing that there is a continuing need to develop international protection in this area,

Believing that the principles and rights as set forth in the draft declaration involve matters of common interest,

Approves the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and recommends it to the General Assembly for adoption and further action.

32nd plenary meeting
20 July 1992

1992/5. *Declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights decision 1986/106 of 13 March 1986, by which the Commission invited the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to reconsider the question of a declaration against unacknowledged detention of persons, 4/

Recalling also its resolution 1991/27 of 31 May 1991, whereby it authorized an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to consider the draft declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced or involuntary disappearances prepared by the Subcommission,

Expressing its appreciation to the Commission on Human Rights for finalizing the draft declaration,

1. *Decides* to submit the report of the Working Group on the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance of the Commission on Human Rights 5/ and the draft declaration to the General Assembly for consideration, with a view to the adoption of the declaration by the Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

2. *Recommends* that, after adoption by the General Assembly, the full text of the declaration be disseminated as widely as possible.

32nd plenary meeting
20 July 1992

4/ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. B.

5/ E/CN.4/1992/19/Rev.1.

1992/6. Question of a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/43 of 3 March 1992, 2/

1. Authorizes the establishment of an open-ended inter-sessional working group in order to elaborate a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, using as a basis for its discussion the draft text proposed by the Government of Costa Rica on 22 January 1991, 6/ which will meet for a period of two weeks prior to the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to extend all the necessary facilities to the working group to enable it to meet prior to the forty-ninth session of the Commission.

32nd plenary meeting
20 July 1992

1992/7. Human rights and youth

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/49 of 3 March 1992 2/ and resolution 1991/20 of 28 August 1991 adopted by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 7/

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Dumitru Mazilu, for his progress report; 8/

2. Expresses its thanks to all Governments and non-governmental organizations that supplied the Special Rapporteur with relevant information;

3. Decides to invite the Special Rapporteur to update his report in the light of the suggestions made at the forty-third session of the Subcommission, giving special attention to the problems of underdevelopment, unemployment, the right to conscientious objection to military service and children in prison throughout the world;

6/ See E/CN.4/1991/66.

7/ See E/CN.4/1992/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/65, chap. II, sect. A.

8/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/42.

4. Invites the Special Rapporteur to consult governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to elaborate further and to complete his work, with a view to submitting his final report to the Subcommission at its forty-fourth session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to gather and supply to the Special Rapporteur information and data relating to his study and to provide him with all the assistance he may need to complete his report, including consultations at the Centre for Human Rights, in order that he may submit his final report to the Subcommission at its forty-fourth session.

32nd plenary meeting
20 July 1992

1992/8. Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/112 of 17 December 1991 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/75 of 5 March 1992, 2/

Concerned about the workload of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the risk of building up an undesirable backlog in the consideration of reports from States parties,

1. Recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolution 46/112, supported the organization of the future work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the basis of two sessions per year, each of two or three weeks' duration, and the establishment of a pre-sessional working group for a preliminary review of reports from States parties;

2. Welcomes the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 46/112, to take appropriate action, at its forty-seventh session, on the recommendations of the Committee;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary resources available, within the overall existing budget framework, to enable the Working Group of the Whole of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to meet in 1992 subsequent to the second session of the Committee.

32nd plenary meeting
20 July 1992

1992/9. Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/82 of 5 March 1992, 2/

1. Authorizes an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the forty-ninth session of the Commission, with a view to completing at that time the second reading of the draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms and to submitting the text to the Commission at its forty-ninth session for adoption;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to extend all the necessary facilities to the working group for its meetings.

32nd plenary meeting
20 July 1992

1992/10. Suppression of the traffic in persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/20 of 10 March 1982 [9] on the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, 1988/42 of 8 March 1988, [10] 1989/35 of 6 March 1989, [11] 1990/63 of 7 March 1990, [12] and 1991/58 of 6 March 1991, [13] and taking note of Commission resolutions 1992/47 of 3 March 1992 [2] on the report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and 1992/74 of 5 March 1992, [2]

Recalling also its resolutions 1982/20 of 4 May 1982 and 1983/30 of 26 May 1983 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others, 1988/34 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/74 of 24 May 1989 on the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and 1990/46 of 25 May 1990 and 1991/35 of 31 May 1991 on the suppression of the traffic in persons,

Considering that the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Economic and Social Council on the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others 14/ still constitutes a useful basis for further action,

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[9] See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[10] Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[11] Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[12] Ibid., 1990, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[13] Ibid., 1991, Supplement No. 2 (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others, 15/

Noting that only a few Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations have submitted information on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1983/30,

Gravely concerned that slavery, the slave trade and slavery-like practices still exist, that there are modern manifestations of those phenomena and that such practices represent some of the gravest violations of human rights,

Convinced that the United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery will play an important role in the protection of the human rights of victims of contemporary forms of slavery,

Aware of the complexity of the issue of the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others, and the need for further coordination and cooperation to implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur and by various United Nations bodies,

1. Reminds States parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926, 16/ the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, 16/ and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949 16/ that they should submit to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities regular reports on the situation in their countries, as provided for under the relevant conventions and under Council decision 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1974;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others; 15/

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the Council, at its substantive session of 1993, on the steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1983/30 by those Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations that have not yet submitted such information and to make that report available to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

14/ E/1983/7 and Corr.1 and 2.

15/ E/1992/49 and Add.1 and 2.

16/ See Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1), sect. F.

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to include in that report information on activities of the supervisory bodies of the International Labour Organisation regarding the implementation of provisions and standards designed to ensure the protection of children and other persons exposed to contemporary forms of slavery;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to include in that report information on any operational activities of the United Nations system that can foster the implementation of standards designed to ensure the protection of children and other persons exposed to contemporary forms of slavery and activities that may be geared to the prevention of violations and alleviation of the plight, or rehabilitation, of victims;

6. Urges the Secretary-General to ensure effective servicing of the Working Group and of other activities related to the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery and slavery-like practices, and requests him to report to the Council at its substantive session of 1993 on the steps taken in this regard;

7. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to designate the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat as the focal point for the coordination of activities in the United Nations for the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery;

8. Urges the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to collaborate closely with the Centre for Human Rights on the issue of the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery;

9. Welcomes the establishment of the United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

10. Decides to consider the question of the suppression of the traffic in persons at its substantive session of 1993 under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

32nd plenary meeting
20 July 1992

1992/11. International Covenants on Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind its important responsibilities in relation to the coordination of activities to promote the International Covenants on Human Rights, 17/

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of

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17/ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 18/ form the core of the International Bill of Rights,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 17/ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 17/ and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 19/ and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Noting the entry into force on 11 July 1991 of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in promoting and implementing the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixth session, 20/ as well as the general and country-specific comments of the Human Rights Committee,

Noting, in this regard, that a number of States Members of the United Nations have yet to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established in accordance with the relevant provisions of international instruments on human rights plays a fundamental role and hence represents an important continuing concern of the United Nations,

Welcoming the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, as well as the continuing efforts in this connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights as major parts of the international effort to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

18/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

19/ See General Assembly resolutions 2200 A (XXI), annex, and 44/128, annex.

20/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 3* (E/1992/23).

2. Appeals strongly to all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to consider acceding to its First Optional Protocol as well as its Second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;

3. Again invites the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

4. Appeals to States parties to the Covenants that have exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservations should be reviewed;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to intensify the systematic efforts to encourage States to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights and, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to provide technical assistance to the States that are not parties to the Covenants, with a view to assisting them in ratifying or acceding to the Covenants;

6. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties to the Covenants with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

7. Stresses the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation and the need for strict observance of all the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

8. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Human Rights Committee to strive for uniform standards in the implementation of the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and appeals to other bodies dealing with similar questions of human rights to respect those standards as expressed in the general comments of the Human Rights Committee;

9. Also welcomes the adoption by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of a general comment at its third, [21] fourth [22] and fifth [23] sessions, and encourages the Committee to continue using that mechanism to develop a fuller appreciation of the obligations of States parties under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

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[21] Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 4 (E/1989/22), annex III.

[22] Ibid., 1990, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1990/23 and Corr.1), annex III.

[23] Ibid., 1991, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1991/23 and Corr.1), annex III.

10. Further welcomes the fact that the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in its general comment on article 11, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, adopted at its sixth session, 24/ dealt with the right to adequate housing;

11. Invites States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in conformity with article 2, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, to consider identifying benchmarks to measure achievements in the progressive realization of the rights recognized in the Covenant and, in that context, to pay particular regard to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the other functional commissions concerned, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the other treaty bodies and, as appropriate, the specialized agencies, and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to those bodies;

13. Encourages all Governments to publicize the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in all appropriate languages, and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

14. Invites States parties to the Covenants to consider the general comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

15. Decides to transmit the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session for consideration under the agenda item entitled "Human rights questions".

32nd plenary meeting
20 July 1992

1992/12. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in South Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Fact-finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association concerning South Africa 25/ referred to

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24/ Ibid., 1992, Supplement No. 3 (E/1992/23), annex III.

25/ See E/1992/70.

it by the International Labour Office, pursuant to Council resolution 1991/37 of 31 May 1991,

Noting with satisfaction the findings, conclusions and recommendations contained therein, and with specific reference to paragraph 748, clauses 13, 14 and 15, of the report,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Government of South Africa to report, no later than 31 December 1992, on the measures it has taken to give effect to the recommendations contained in the said report, and thereafter at yearly intervals until the Economic and Social Council is satisfied that the said recommendations have been implemented;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to refer the reports of the Government of South Africa on this matter to the International Labour Office, with the request that the latter transmit to the Council its advice and comments stemming from examination of the said reports;

3. Takes note of the request of the Government of South Africa that the International Labour Office provide technical assistance and advice to the Government, and to labour and management organizations of South Africa, in respect of the recasting of that country's labour laws and invites the International Labour Office to comply with this request and to inform the Council of actions taken in this regard in the context of an annual report to the United Nations.

32nd plenary meeting
20 July 1992

1992/13. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1991/2 of 29 May 1991,

Reaffirming the purpose set forth in the Charter of the United Nations of achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling also the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/14 and contained in the annex thereto, to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, *Reaffirming* the plan of activities for the period 1990-1993, to be implemented by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/47 of 30 November 1987, to which it is annexed, and recalling the activities that were proposed for the period 1985-1989,

Conscious of the responsibility conferred upon it by the General Assembly for coordinating and, in particular, evaluating the activities undertaken in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Bearing in mind, in particular, its mandate under General Assembly resolution 41/94 of 4 December 1986 to submit to the Assembly, during the period of the Second Decade, annual reports on the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, [26]

Noting that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first years of the Second Decade have not been attained, and that millions of human beings continue to be victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Emphasizing that it continues to be the responsibility of the Government of South Africa to take all necessary measures to stop immediately the violence in that country and protect the life and property of all South Africans,

Emphasizing also the need for all parties to cooperate in combating violence and to exercise restraint,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989 and contained in the annex thereto,

Convinced that international pressure exerted by the United Nations, Governments, individual citizens and organizations has had and continues to have a significant impact on developments in South Africa,

Deeply concerned about the prevalence of racism and racial tensions as well as the rising tide of xenophobia,

Stressing the need to continue the coordination of activities undertaken by various United Nations bodies and specialized agencies for the purpose of implementing the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of achieving the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

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[26] E/1992/66.

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

3. *Urges* the Government of South Africa to exercise its responsibility to end the violence in that country and thus sustain the emerging political climate, which is conducive to the abolition of the system of apartheid;

4. *Calls upon* all the parties in South Africa to cooperate to ensure the effective implementation of the National Peace Accord in order to end the violence in that country;

5. *Appeals* to the international community to give its full and concerted support to the vulnerable and critical process now under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate pressure on the South African authorities, as warranted by developments;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue with the implementation of the activities for the period 1990-1993, and further requests him to continue to accord the highest priority to measures to combat apartheid;

7. *Invites* all Governments to take or continue to take all necessary measures to combat all forms of racism and racial discrimination and to support the work of the Second Decade by making contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in order to ensure further implementation of the activities for the Second Decade;

8. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 27/ as a matter of priority, and expresses the hope that it will enter into force at an early date;

9. *Welcomes* the proclamation of the International Year for the World's Indigenous People by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/164 of 18 December 1990;

10. *Reaffirms* the need to continue giving particular attention to the specific activities of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that are directed towards the elimination of apartheid, which is the most destructive and vicious form of institutionalized racism;

11. *Also reaffirms* the importance of public information activities in combating racism and racial discrimination and in mobilizing public support for the objectives of the Second Decade, and commends the efforts of the Coordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the effective and immediate implementation of the activities proposed for the first half of the Second Decade that have not yet been undertaken;

27/ General Assembly resolution 45/158, annex.

13. Also requests the Secretary-General, in his reports, to continue to pay special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families;

14. Reaffirms the need for continued coordination of the full range of programmes being implemented by the United Nations system as they relate to the objectives of the Second Decade;

15. Recommends that, in 1993, the General Assembly proclaim a third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a draft programme of action for the third decade and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the elements of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that have not yet been completed;

17. Decides to continue to accord the highest priority to the agenda item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

40th plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/14. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Articles 8 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling also the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, [28] in particular paragraphs 79, 306, 315, 356 and 358, in which importance is attached to the appointment of women in the Secretariat at senior decision-making and managerial levels,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies that have been adopted since Assembly resolution 2715 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which the question of the employment of women in the Professional category was first addressed,

Noting with concern that the goal of a 30 per cent participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by the end of 1990 had not been achieved by the end of 1991,

Bearing in mind the goal of achieving by 1995 an overall participation rate of women of 35 per cent of all posts subject to geographical distribution, set by the General Assembly in resolutions 45/125 of 14 December 1990 and 45/239 C of 21 December 1990, and a participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above, set by the Assembly in resolution 45/239 C, at 25 per cent of the total within the overall participation rate of women of 35 per cent in posts subject to geographical distribution,

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[28] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

Also bearing in mind that a visible commitment of the Secretary-General is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly of an overall participation rate of women of 35 per cent, and, at the D-1 level and above, of 25 per cent by 1995,

Welcoming the progress report of the Secretary-General concerning the comprehensive study of the barriers to the advancement of women and elements of the action programme for the advancement of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995, 29/

1. *Strongly urges* the Secretary-General to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995, and a goal of 25 per cent of the total within the overall participation rate of 35 per cent in posts at the D-1 level and above, taking into consideration the need to increase the representation of women from countries with a low or no representation of women, especially from the developing countries;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General to appoint women to senior policy-level and decision-making posts in his next appointments, and to achieve the targets set for the Secretariat by 1995;

3. *Also urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that achievement of these goals will not be impeded by the temporary suspension of regular recruitment imposed in the context of the current restructuring;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to contribute fully to increasing the participation rate of women in the Professional category and above throughout the United Nations system by, *inter alia*, nominating more women candidates, especially for senior policy-level and decision-making posts, encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat and the executive bodies of the specialized agencies and related organizations, taking into consideration the need to increase the representation of women from countries with a low or no representation of women, especially from the developing countries;

5. *Recommends* that all organizations of the United Nations system accord priority to increasing the numbers of women in Professional and senior policy-level and decision-making posts to achieve the same targets set for the Secretariat by 1995;

6. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to regularize the post of Focal Point in the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management, as well as the establishment of an additional General Service post to assist her;

29/ E/CN.6/1992/11; see also A/46/377.

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the findings of the comprehensive study of the barriers to the advancement of women and a full action programme for the advancement of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995 are submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that his annual report on the status of women in the Secretariat includes strategies and modalities for implementing the action programme and the relevant mandates adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and to submit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, as well as to those bodies that have administrative, budgetary and personnel responsibilities for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat.

40th plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/15. Women and children under apartheid

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1991/20 of 30 May 1991,

Reaffirming the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/79 of 13 December 1991,

Alarmed by the grave socio-economic deprivation to which the majority of the people, especially the women and children, are subjected as a direct consequence of apartheid,

Deeply concerned about the alleged State complicity in politically motivated violence that has to date claimed thousands of lives and has left hundreds of thousands homeless, the majority of whom are women and children,

Noting the positive changes initiated by the South African authorities aimed at dismantling apartheid, which were the result of the relentless struggle waged by the people of South Africa as well as the pressure exerted by the international community,

Noting with satisfaction the signing of the National Peace Accord in September 1991 and the convening of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa in December 1991, and expressing the hope that this will constitute a major contribution towards the final ending of violence in South Africa,

Welcoming the holding of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa as an attempt to resolve the problems of South Africa by peaceful means as envisaged in the Declaration on Apartheid, *Recognizing* that the equality of women and men cannot be achieved without the success of the struggle towards a united, non-racist, non-sexist and democratic South Africa,

Aware of the attention given by the United Nations, and, in particular, the Centre against Apartheid and the Division for the Advancement of Women, to the issue of assisting South African women to participate fully in the process of establishing a non-racist democracy in their country,

1. *Commends* those women both inside and outside South Africa who have resisted oppression and who have remained steadfast in their opposition to apartheid;

2. *Demands* the immediate unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees, among whom are women and children, in accordance with the undertaking of the South African authorities;

3. *Urges* those involved in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa to place high on their agenda issues concerning women such as freedom, justice and equality, development and the environment;

4. *Also urges* the South African authorities to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 30/ at the earliest possible opportunity;

5. *Appeals* to all countries and United Nations bodies, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 46/79 and in consultation with liberation movements, to increase their support for educational, health, vocational training and employment opportunities for women and children living under apartheid;

6. *Requests* the Centre against Apartheid to widen and strengthen its cooperation with the Division for the Advancement of Women, with a view to creating specific programmes of assistance to South African women to enable them to participate fully in the process of transition of their country towards a non-racist democracy;

7. *Appeals* to the international community to give its full and concerted support to the vulnerable and critical process now under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate pressures on the South African authorities as warranted by developments, and to provide assistance to the opponents of apartheid and the disadvantaged sectors of society in order to ensure the rapid and peaceful attainment of the objectives of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the issue of women and children living under apartheid;

30/ General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-seventh session.

40th plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/16. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General [31] and the notes by the Secretary-General [32] concerning the situation of Palestinian women living inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, [28] in particular paragraph 260 thereof,

Recalling also its resolutions 1988/25 of 26 May 1988, 1989/34 of 24 May 1989, 1990/11 of 24 May 1990 and 1991/19 of 30 May 1991,

Deeply alarmed by the deteriorating condition of Palestinian women and children in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli violation of Palestinian human rights, and oppressive measures, including collective punishments, curfews, demolition of houses, closure of schools and universities, deportation, confiscation of land and settlement activities, which are illegal, and controversies over the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relevant to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, [33]

1. Reaffirms that the basic improvement of the living conditions of the Palestinian women, their advancement, full equality and self-reliance, can only be achieved by an end to the Israeli occupation and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

2. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, accept the de jure applicability of the Geneva Convention relevant to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and to respect the Convention provisions;

3. Also demands an end to the Israeli violation of human rights in the occupied Palestinian territory, including an immediate halt to the Israeli settlement activities that have harmful effects on Palestinian women and their families;

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[31] E/CN.6/1988/8 and Corr.1 and E/CN.6/1989/4 and Corr.1.

[32] E/CN.6/1990/10, E/CN.6/1991/9 and E/CN.6/1992/6.

[33] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

4. *Calls upon* governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, including organizations of the United Nations system, to assist Palestinian women in the occupied Palestinian territory in developing small-scale industry and creating vocational training and legal consultation centres;

5. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraph 260 concerning assistance to Palestinian women;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the mission of experts to Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to investigate the condition of Palestinian women and children [34] in order to improve the condition of Palestinian women and children;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to review the situation of Palestinian women and children in the occupied Palestinian territory and in the refugee camps, and to submit a report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-seventh session, using all available sources.

40th plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/17. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the fact that there are now one hundred twelve States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, [30]

Noting the importance of the monitoring function of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as demonstrated most recently in its general recommendation 19 on violence against women, adopted at its eleventh session, [35]

Recalling its resolution 1991/25 of 30 May 1991 and other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council relating to support for the Committee,

Concerned that the duration of the annual session of the Committee, which is considerably less than that of other treaty bodies, has prevented the timely consideration by the Committee of many of the reports submitted to it by States parties,

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[34] E/CN.6/1990/10, annex I.

[35] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh session, Supplement No. 38* (A/47/38), sect. I.

Noting with concern that the Convention is the human rights instrument with the most reservations, and welcoming the decision by a number of States parties to withdraw their reservations to the Convention,

1. Supports the request of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women for additional meeting time and also supports the proposal that the twelfth session of the Committee should be of three weeks' duration;

2. Recommends that three weeks be allocated for each subsequent session until the Committee removes its backlog in considering reports;

3. Strongly supports general recommendation 19 on violence against women, adopted by the Committee at its eleventh session, and calls on States parties to prepare their reports in accordance with this and other general recommendations of the Committee;

4. Welcomes other general recommendations adopted by the Committee at its previous sessions;

5. Urges the Secretary-General to continue to widely publicize the decisions and recommendations of the Committee.

40th plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/18. Violence against women in all its forms

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1991/18 of 30 May 1991, in which it requested that an expert group meeting be held to address the issue of violence against women and to discuss the possibilities of preparing an international instrument on this subject and the elements to be contained therein,

Bearing in mind that the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 28/ identify violence against women as a major obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Noting that, in general recommendation 19, adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its eleventh session, 35/ the Committee recognized that gender-based violence was a form of discrimination that seriously inhibited the ability of women to enjoy rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men,

Noting also the response of the Committee to the report of the Secretary-General on violence against women in all its forms, 36/ the annex to which contained the recommendations and a summary of the discussion of the Expert Group Meeting on Violence against Women, held at Vienna from 11 to 15 November 1991,

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36/ E/CN.6/1992/4.

1. Calls on Governments to recognize that the elimination of violence against women is essential to the achievement of equality for women and is a requirement for the full respect of human rights;

2. Urges Member States to adopt, strengthen and enforce legislation prohibiting violence against women and to take all appropriate administrative, social and educational measures to protect women from all forms of physical and mental violence, in accordance with its resolution 1991/18;

3. Calls on States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 30/ to take the steps necessary to implement general recommendation 19, adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its eleventh session;

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on violence against women in all its forms; 36/

5. Decides to convene an inter-sessional working group of the Commission on the Status of Women, open to all Member States and observer States, to further develop a draft declaration on violence against women, taking into account the draft declaration contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, and to report to the Commission, at its thirty-seventh session, with a view to recommending a draft declaration to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

6. Requests Governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, other relevant bodies and academics to continue to undertake research into the causes of violence against women;

7. Urges Governments to address the issue of violence against women at the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995, as one of the major obstacles to women's advancement.

40th plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/19. Communications on the status of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 76 (V) of 5 August 1947 and 304 I (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950, which form the basis for the mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women to receive at each of its regular sessions a list of confidential and non-confidential communications relating to the status of women,

Taking into consideration its resolution 1983/27 of 26 May 1983, in which it reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission to consider confidential and non-confidential communications on the status of women and authorized the Commission to appoint a working group to consider communications, with a view to bringing to the attention of the Commission those communications, including the replies of Governments, which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of reliably attested injustice and discriminatory practices against women, *Reaffirming* that discrimination against women is incompatible with human dignity and that women and men should participate on the basis of equality, irrespective of race or creed, in the social, economic and political processes of their countries,

Recalling its resolution 1990/8 of 24 May 1990, by which it requested the Secretary-General to examine, in consultation with Governments, the existing mechanisms for communications on the status of women, in order to ensure that such communications receive effective and appropriately coordinated consideration in view of the role of communications in the work of the Commission, and to report thereon to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on examining existing mechanisms for communications on the status of women, 37/ and the various views expressed by Governments,

Noting the conclusion of the Working Group on Communications, in its report to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session 38/ that, while the communications procedure provided a valuable source of information on the effects of discrimination on the lives of women, it should be improved to make it more efficient and useful, and that clear criteria for receiving communications should be given,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Commission on the Status of Women is empowered to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on what action should be taken on emerging trends and patterns of discrimination against women revealed by such communications;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publicize widely among international and national organizations, in particular women's groups, the existence and scope of the communication mechanisms of the Commission;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to support the activities of the Commission with regard to its consideration of communications and to ensure proper coordination of the activities of the Commission in this area and those of the other bodies of the Council, by taking the following action:

(a) Ensuring that the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Centre for Human Rights coordinate closely so that all communications received are sent as soon as possible to the appropriate United Nations body and to each concerned Member State, and that the respective offices are informed of the disposition of the communications;

(b) Encouraging the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to provide to the Commission, through the Division for the Advancement of Women, communications or other information in their possession that is relevant to discrimination against women;

37/ E/CN.6/1991/10.

38/ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 8* (E/1991/28), para. 48.

(c) Making available to authors of communications any recommendations by the Commission to the Council on situations brought to the attention of the Commission by the Working Group on Communications;

4. Reaffirms that the consideration by the Commission of the communications shall remain confidential until such time as the Commission may decide to make recommendations to the Council;

5. Requests the Commission, in order to avoid duplication of work, to determine whether a trend or pattern of discrimination against women revealed by communications should be brought to the attention of another United Nations body or specialized agency that might be better able to take appropriate action;

6. Further requests the Commission to consider, as appropriate, ways of making the existing procedure for receiving and considering communications, including the standard of admissibility, more transparent and efficient, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on examining mechanisms for communications on the status of women, 37/ which was submitted to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that any costs resulting from the activities set out in the present resolution are kept to a minimum and that the activities are carried out within existing resources.

40th plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/20. Advancement of women and human rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990, in which it was decided to convene a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 and to establish a Preparatory Committee for it,

Noting that the General Assembly, in resolution 46/116 of 17 December 1991, requested concerned United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, among others, to submit recommendations on the World Conference to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference,

Also noting General Assembly resolution 46/98 of 16 December 1991, in particular paragraph 8 thereof,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, in which it approved the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, contained in the annex to that resolution, and in particular those related to the maintenance of de facto discrimination, which prevents women from achieving effective equality, Taking into account the fact that the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 28/ have identified violence against women as one of the major obstacles to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Welcoming general recommendation 19, adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its eleventh session, 35/ and the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Violence against Women, held at Vienna from 11 to 15 November 1991, 39/

Affirming that various forms of violence against women are violations of human rights,

1. Calls upon the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, when preparing the agenda and studies for the World Conference, to take into account the existence of de facto as well as de jure discrimination, which continues to impede women's full enjoyment of their economic, social and cultural rights, as well as their civil and political rights;

2. Further calls upon the Preparatory Committee, in preparing for the examination by the World Conference of the main obstacles to the implementation of international human rights instruments, to pay adequate attention to the global problem of violence against women;

3. Invites the Centre for Human Rights and Member States, in preparing for the World Conference, to make use of gender disaggregated data, which identify situations of inequality between women and men;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/98, to guarantee the participation of the secretariats of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in the preparatory process for the World Conference as well as in the Conference itself;

5. Requests the Division for the Advancement of Women, as the secretariat of the Commission, to report to the Commission, at its thirty-seventh session, on the state of the preparatory process for the World Conference and the related activities of the Division, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/98;

6. Requests the Commission to establish, during its thirty-seventh session, an open-ended working group to consider its contribution to the World Conference;

7. Urges Member States to consider, when preparing for the World Conference at the national level, to integrate fully into the scope of the Conference issues related to women's rights, and to respect the principle of equal participation of women and men in their delegations.

40th plenary meeting
30 July 1992

39/ E/CN.6/1992/4, annex.

1992/21. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1991/24 of 30 May 1991, in which it took note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its eleventh session, 40/

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 46/99 of 16 December 1991, in which the Assembly took note of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities, 41/

Having considered the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its twelfth session, 42/

Reaffirming the specific and unique role of the Institute in the areas of research and training that would lead to the systematic inclusion of women in mainstream development programmes and projects,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its twelfth session and the decisions contained therein; 42/

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the successful implementation of the programmes of the Institute, in particular activities on improving statistics to yield better descriptive data on the situation of women relative to that of men, including elderly women and women in the informal sector; women, the environment and sustainable development; assessing and developing appropriate communication materials on women and development; rural women and credit; and monitoring and evaluation methodologies for programmes and projects on women and development;

3. *Takes note* of the programme budget of the Institute for the biennium 1992-1993, approved by the Board of Trustees at its twelfth session, and the commencement of work in the areas of appraisal and evaluation of development strategies and programmes for the maximum impact on women and the long-term research project on methods for the measurement of the value of women's work, including that in the informal sector;

4. *Commends* the sustained efforts made by the Institute to further enhance its linkages with other United Nations organizations, regional commissions, governmental and non-governmental organizations, research institutions and other organizations and groups with similar interests in developing projects for the advancement of women;

40/ E/1990/34.

41/ A/46/325, annex.

42/ E/1992/18.

5. Reaffirms the catalytic and advocatory role of the Institute in facilitating the inclusion of women as partners in development through research, training and information activities on issues affecting women and development;

6. Recommends, in view of the increase in research and training being done in the general areas of women and development, that the Institute concentrate on the identification of barriers to improvements in the status of women and the development of tools for the removal of those persistent obstacles to progress;

7. Calls upon States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute through voluntary contributions and pledges to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, thus enabling the Institute to continue to respond effectively to its mandate.

40th plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/22. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/152 concerning operational activities and coordination in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948, by which the United Nations was entrusted with the leadership in promoting international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice and in making the fullest use of the knowledge and experience of national and international organizations which have an interest and competence in this field,

Recalling also its resolutions 1979/20 of 9 May 1979, 1984/48 of 25 May 1984 and 1990/24 of 24 May 1990, in which it requested the Secretary-General to explore new formulas for providing developing countries with technical cooperation, to develop concrete projects of technical cooperation and to promote education, training and public awareness in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Reaffirming its recommendation, contained in resolution 1990/19 of 24 May 1990, that the international community, working through bilateral or multilateral arrangements, should provide Member States, at their request, with necessary assistance, in order to contribute to the establishment of the infrastructure required for crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling its resolutions 1986/11 of 21 May 1986, 1987/53 of 28 May 1987, 1988/44 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/68 of 24 May 1989, on the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice, in which it called for intensified technical cooperation in this field,

Recalling also its resolutions 1989/63 of 24 May 1989 and 1990/21 of 24 May 1990, dealing with United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recognizing that many States suffer from extreme shortages of human and financial resources, impeding them from adequately responding to problems related to crime,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by many States at the bilateral level to provide assistance and know-how in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Acknowledging the need for global efforts commensurate with the magnitude of national and transnational crime,

Bearing in mind that effective international action in crime prevention and criminal justice requires improved coordination of all related activities carried out by United Nations entities,

Recognizing that such improved coordination can only be effected through the continuous and close cooperation of all United Nations entities whose mandates are relevant to crime prevention and criminal justice, Welcoming with appreciation Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/31 of 28 February 1992, 2/ and emphasizing that all Member States should recognize the fundamental importance of human rights in the daily administration of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Also welcoming with appreciation Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 11 (XXXV) of 15 April 1992, 43/

Desirous of assisting States in improving their capacity to face the challenge of criminality by fostering new courses of action and enhancing collaborative ties and assistance through mutually supportive partnerships between Member States and the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and any regional or subregional United Nations institutes, the establishment of which may be necessary to achieve this goal,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/121 of 14 December 1990, in which the Assembly invited Member States to monitor systematically the steps being taken to ensure the coordination of efforts in the planning and implementation of effective and humane measures designed to reduce the social and economic costs of crime and its negative effects on the development process, as well as to continue to explore new avenues for international cooperation in this field,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1992, in which the Assembly emphasized the practical orientation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and decided that it should provide States with practical assistance, such as data collection, information and experience sharing, and training, in order to achieve the goals of preventing crime and improving the response to it,

Bearing in mind the urgent and specific needs of the least developed countries in the field of training and in the upgrading and development of their human resources,

Convinced of the need to encourage constructive dialogue and collaboration between Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and funding agencies, with a view to formulating practical operational plans and policies,

Emphasizing the direct relevance of crime prevention and criminal justice to sustained development, stability, security, democratic change and improved quality of life,

Bearing in mind that many developing countries are faced with a lack of skilled personnel, training opportunities and technological and material know-how and have a keen interest in technical cooperation, advisory services and other types of aid,

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43/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 5 (E/1992/25), chap. XI, sect. A.

Determined to respond to the increasing requests from Governments for technical cooperation and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recognizing that the United Nations Secretariat will be called upon to perform new tasks in order to service the annual sessions of the Commission,

Convinced that operational activities and technical assistance should occupy a prominent place in the United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice, in the light of the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/152, 44/ the progress report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice, including detailed information on current programme budget and extrabudgetary activities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, 45/ the progress report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the regional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice, 46/ the note by the Secretary-General on strengthening existing international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, including technical cooperation in developing countries, with special emphasis on combating organized crime, 47/ and the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed revisions to programme 29 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, 48/

I

STRENGTHENING THE OPERATIONAL CAPACITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMME, ESPECIALLY OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND ADVISORY SERVICES

1. *Decides* that, under the guidance of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the secretariat should be responsible for facilitating the planning, coordination and implementation of practical activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in close collaboration with Governments and interregional and regional institutes, specialized agencies, funding agencies, intergovernmental organizations and

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44/ E/CN.15/1992/6.

45/ E/CN.15/1992/2.

46/ E/CN.15/1992/3.

47/ E/CN.15/1992/4 and Add.3 and 4.

48/ E/CN.15/1992/CRP.1 and Corr.1.

non-governmental organizations, the activities of which should be promoted in this field;

2. Recommends to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session that it take favourable action on the proposals to be submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/152 relating to the strengthening of the programme;

3. Reaffirms the request of the General Assembly to the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to commit the human and financial resources necessary to strengthen the programme as a whole, with emphasis on designing, implementing and monitoring technical cooperation projects at the national, regional and subregional levels, so as to enable it:

(a) To devote greater attention to helping States upon request, including requests channelled through United Nations peace-keeping operations, to identify their crime prevention and criminal justice needs and address them through technical cooperation, particularly in relation to law reform within their legal systems, including the improvement of legislation and procedures, the elaboration of criminal codes, the improved planning and formulation of national policies concerning crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, acceleration of human resources development in specialized fields, and assisting with the practical implementation of United Nations standards, norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(b) To contribute to the preservation and reinforcement of democracy and justice based on the rule of law, in its field of competence and in collaboration with all the entities of the United Nations system and other appropriate organizations, taking appropriate account of United Nations norms and standards concerning crime prevention, criminal justice, law enforcement and protection of victims, as well as means of conflict resolution and mediation;

(c) To plan, implement and evaluate crime prevention and criminal justice assistance projects and to serve as a facilitating agent and a dynamic operational tool with which to assist countries in preventing crime, promoting security, sustaining national development and enhancing justice and respect for human rights;

(d) To serve as a world-wide training network for developing countries with specific requirements by developing training schemes, including manuals and curricula, by organizing national, regional and cross-sectoral training courses, workshops and seminars on priority issues, tailoring their objectives to the needs of the recipient countries, and by developing fellowship programmes;

(e) To further develop clearing-house facilities in relation to crime prevention and criminal justice issues, including the capacity to match the needs for training with the opportunities available to meet them;

(f) To continue and improve the surveys of crime trends and the operation of criminal justice systems carried out periodically by the United Nations, as a means of obtaining and providing a cross-nationally updated picture of patterns and dynamics of crime in the world, including its transnational forms; to carry out the surveys at two-year intervals, with preparations for the next survey (1990-1992) commencing at the end of 1993, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and, within their competence, in collaboration with the interregional, regional and national crime prevention and criminal justice institutes; and to include provisions for the regular publication and dissemination of the surveys, starting with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

(g) To strengthen the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network by inviting Governments, interregional and regional organizations, other relevant entities and the private sector to join and support the Network financially and logistically as a viable instrument for the dissemination and exchange of information and the transfer of knowledge for improved criminal justice management and more effective crime prevention;

(h) To promote policy-oriented research and studies on topics of interest to the Commission, as well as to individual or groups of member States;

(i) To determine, in cooperation with Governments and interregional and regional institutes, categories of crime prevention and criminal justice information to be supplied to, and exchanged through, the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network, taking into account priorities specified by the Commission, with a view to ensuring more effective functioning of the Network;

(j) To cooperate closely and directly with a variety of national, regional, interregional and international institutions and training agencies and develop a roster of experts in different disciplines with practical experience in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, as part of the clearing-house function or for such other purposes as the Commission may decide;

(k) To strengthen interregional and regional advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice, so as to ensure necessary feedback and follow-up action;

(l) To develop and implement the various activities of the programme, in accordance with the priorities recommended by the Commission;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, pursuant to the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, to initiate the necessary consultations for the preparation of a report, to be considered by the Commission at its second session, setting out options and recommendations for the creation of an appropriate mechanism, such as a foundation, to mobilize human, financial and other resources to further technical cooperation.

II

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUBPROGRAMME ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES, PLANNING AND OVERALL COORDINATION

1. Takes note of the proposed revisions to programme 29 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, 48/ which reflect the programmatic changes resulting from the most recent relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

2. Recommends the establishment, within programme 29 of the medium-term plan, of a subprogramme on operational activities, planning and overall coordination, in response to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 46/152 and the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to the resolution;

3. Invites the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to ensure proper follow-up to the recommendation in paragraph 2 above;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to reflect appropriately the changes in his revised estimates under section 21 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and subsequent bienniums.

III

INVOLVEMENT OF MEMBER STATES

1. Urges developed countries, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 46/152, to strengthen their aid programmes and commit themselves to support technical assistance and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in order to enhance the global commitment to improving justice and promoting human rights and the rule of law;

2. Invites Member States to establish reliable and effective channels of communication among thomselves and with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the regional institutes and government-appointed national correspondents, particularly in relation to the facilities available for training, the use of modern techniques to combat crime which are consistent with international human rights standards, the provision of fellowships, study tours and consultancies, and personnel and information exchanges;

3. Encourages Governments in need of technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to identify their specific needs and to avail themselves of the services provided by the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, as well as of those provided bilaterally, access to which should be facilitated by the United Nations Secretariat.

IV

COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre for acting as host to the annual joint programme coordination meetings of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network held in Saudi Arabia; 49/

2. Notes that the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute reports to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission, and invites all other institutes listed in paragraph 35 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/152 to submit, at future sessions of the Commission, statements outlining their programmes of work and the implementation thereof, with a view to assisting the Commission in facilitating the coordination of their activities;

3. Recommends that the following activities be undertaken by the Secretary-General:

(a) The promotion of arrangements for various types of exchanges within the programme network, in particular the secondment and exchange of staff;

(b) The collection and dissemination of information, in particular research results and academic and scientific literature, to both professionals and the general public in order to permit the development and evaluation of measures and strategies for crime prevention and criminal justice and the identification of viable policy options for States of different regions;

(c) The development of field-level operations and other forms of direct collaborative activity designed to translate into practical action new policy perspectives, strategies and innovative techniques;

(d) The promotion of closer collaboration and continuing dialogue with Governments on matters of special concern;

(e) The coordination and integration of the activities of the interregional, regional and associate institutes cooperating with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

(f) The promotion of collaboration with and among research and training institutions around the world;

(g) The encouragement of Governments to appoint their national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice to act as focal points and to foster effective communication and cooperation with the secretariat and other elements of the programme, including the interregional and regional institutes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

49/ See E/CN.15/1992/3, chap. III, sect. A.

(h) The development of criteria and procedures for the creation and affiliation of new United Nations institutes or centres that would join those referred to in paragraph 35 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/152 for consideration by the Commission at its second session, and the favourable review of requests by groups of States to establish United Nations subregional institutes;

4. Recognizes the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policy-making body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and requests it to coordinate, as appropriate, relevant activities in this field;

5. Requests the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to cooperate closely with the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on the Status of Women and other bodies, including the International Law Commission, and the specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, whose activities may have crime prevention and criminal justice aspects, in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations activities in areas of mutual concern and to ensure proper coordination and avoidance of possible duplication;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen cooperation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, including in particular preparations for the World Conference on Human Rights and coordination of the various technical advisory services provided by both Centres, in order to undertake joint programmes and strengthen existing mechanisms for the protection of human rights in the administration of justice;

7. Approves the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to authorize its secretariat to prepare concrete proposals on how such cooperation can most effectively be realized;

8. Urges the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to cooperate closely with, and to appropriately utilize the expertise, advocacy and assistance of, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the development and implementation of the programme on crime prevention and criminal justice;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to encourage effective cooperation and coordination of relevant activities and to provide to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice all the assistance necessary to achieve this goal;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in support of the Commission's setting of programme priorities:

(a) To conduct a survey of activities carried out in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice within the United Nations system;

(b) To conduct a survey of activities on priority themes identified in section VI, paragraph 1, below by relevant intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations, including at the regional level;

(c) To prepare a report, based on an analysis of the information gathered through the above-mentioned surveys, which outlines options, with their associated budget implications, relating to the priority themes for consideration by the Commission at its second session in connection with the development of its programme of work for the period 1992-1996;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide Governments with the above-mentioned report sixty days in advance of the second session of the Commission.

V

FUNDING OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. Reaffirms the crucial role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in mobilizing the support of Member States for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, as envisaged in paragraph 26 (d) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/152;

2. Recommends that the General Assembly consider arrangements for funding programme support, taking into account the practices elsewhere in the United Nations system;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in mobilizing support for the programme and in undertaking vigorous fund-raising activities to strengthen particularly its technical assistance and advisory services operational capacity:

(a) By broadening the base of the financial support of the programme by approaching Governments, private foundations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the private sector;

(b) By establishing collaborative relationships with the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, other United Nations funding agencies and regional development banks and by exploring innovative partnerships to finance joint technical assistance projects;

(c) By organizing special events that would bring together donor countries, recipient countries and funding agencies, with a view to strengthening the financial base of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, 50/ encouraging voluntary contributions in cash or in kind, and establishing an ongoing dialogue for more effective operational activities.

VI

PRIORITIES

1. Determines that the following priority themes should guide the work of the Commission in the development of a detailed programme and the budget allocations for the period 1992-1996:

50/ Formerly the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence.

(a) National and transnational crime, organized crime, economic crime, including money laundering, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment;

(b) Crime prevention in urban areas, juvenile and violent criminality;

(c) Efficiency, fairness and improvement in the management and administration of criminal justice and related systems, with due emphasis on the strengthening of national capacities in developing countries for the regular collection, collation, analysis and utilization of data in the development and implementation of appropriate policies;

2. Recommends that in the course of the programme budget planning process, allocation should be made for special operational activities and advisory services in situations of urgent need and for programme organization, evaluation and reporting obligations;

3. Determines that in the areas noted in paragraph 1 above, the objectives should be:

(a) To concentrate the majority of programme resources on the provision of training, advisory services and technical cooperation in a limited number of areas of recognized need, taking into account the need for technical assistance to developing countries, in order to achieve a synergetic effect, allowing intense and effective use of materials, resources and experience from both regular budgetary resources and voluntary contributions;

(b) In the case of special operational activities and advisory services in situations of urgent need, to offer timely and practical assistance to Governments, upon request, in situations that do not permit a problem to be adopted as a regular priority by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; in implementing these special operational activities and advisory services, the Secretariat should place major emphasis on serving as a broker and clearing-house, providing advisory services and training to Member States from within existing budgetary resources and through voluntary contributions; the Secretariat should submit to the Commission at its second session a narrative and statistical report on the implementation of these special operational activities and advisory services, together with a statement of expenditure and any appropriate recommendations;

(c) With regard to programme organization, evaluation and reporting obligations, to assist the Commission in reaching agreement on the general goals of the programme and the needs to be met; to ascertain the capacity available to meet those needs; to determine the objectives, specific activities and mechanisms to be used for that purpose; to remain cognizant of and advise the Commission on pertinent developments and discharge other reporting responsibilities; and to mobilize support for the programme;

4. Invites the Commission to keep its priorities under review and to ensure that the programme developments related to the substantive preparations for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders take those priorities into account;

5. Accords high priority to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152, and requests an appropriate share of the overall resources of the United Nations for the programme.

VII

FOLLOW-UP

1. Urges the Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme and other pertinent funding agencies and bodies to give full support to technical assistance projects in crime prevention and criminal justice and to encourage technical cooperation in this field among developed and developing countries;

2. Decides that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should include in its agenda, beginning with its second session, a standing item on technical assistance, which would deal with the most practical course of action to be followed to render the programme fully operational and enable it to respond to the specific needs of Governments, including financial possibilities;

3. Decides that the Commission should include in its agenda, beginning with its second session, a standing item on the existing United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, which serve as recommendations to Member States, including their use and application;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, on the progress made in the implementation of the various provisions of the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/23. Organized crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed by the rapid growth and geographical extension of organized crime in its various forms, both nationally and internationally,

Concerned about the menace that these developments represent to social stability, economic development, democratic institutions and legitimate business,

Aware that the transnational nature of a large portion of the activities of organized crime requires the intensification of technical and scientific cooperation, as indicated on several occasions by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, _Recognizing_ the importance of initiatives taken in this area by the Committee,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1989/70 of 24 May 1989, called upon Governments, international organizations and interested non-governmental organizations to cooperate with the Committee in promoting international cooperation in combating organized crime,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/71 of 8 December 1989, requested the Committee to consider ways of strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime and to submit its views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session,

Recalling further that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/72 of 8 December 1989, requested the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to propose control measures aimed at eradicating the activities of organized crime,

Noting that the Eighth Congress, in its resolution 24, adopted the Guidelines for the prevention and control of organized crime, [51]

Noting also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 45/121 of 14 December 1990, welcomed the instruments and resolutions adopted by the Eighth Congress and invited Governments to be guided by them in the formulation of appropriate legislation and policy directives,

Noting further that the General Assembly, in the same resolution, endorsed the decision of the Eighth Congress that priority attention should be given to specific practical measures to combat international crime over the forthcoming five-year period,

Taking note of the fact that the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Strategies to Deal with Transnational Crime, held at Smolenice, Czechoslovakia, from 27 to 31 May 1991, formulated important recommendations in this area,

Taking note also of the fact that the International Seminar on Organized Crime, held at Suzdal, Russian Federation, from 21 to 25 October 1991, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/123 of 14 December 1990, formulated practical measures against organized crime, aimed at enhancing the struggle against the different manifestations of organized crime,

Reaffirming that priority must be given to the struggle against all activities of organized crime, including money laundering, the infiltration of legitimate business and the corruption of public officials,

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[51] See _Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat_ (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I.

1. Takes note of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Strategies to Deal with Transnational Crime, held at Smolenice, Czechoslovakia, and the practical measures against organized crime, formulated by the International Seminar on Organized Crime, held at Suzdal, Russian Federation, contained in annexes I and II to the present resolution, and offers them for consideration by Governments in their efforts to enhance the struggle against organized crime, both nationally and internationally;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the analysis of information on the impact of organized criminal activities upon society at large, including data on the nature, extent, forms and dimensions of organized crime, on legislative measures and the promotion of international cooperation aimed at controlling organized crime, with special emphasis on economic crimes and the laundering of illicit funds, and on judicial practice as regards cases involving organized crime, with a view to keeping the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice informed;

3. Invites Member States to give favourable consideration to the organization of practice-oriented workshops, research projects and training programmes to deal with specific aspects of organized criminal activities, with a view to exchanging ideas concerning law enforcement methods for their control which have proved to be both effective and consistent with the concept of respect for human rights.

41st plenary meeting
30 July 1992

Annex I

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AD HOC EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON STRATEGIES TO DEAL WITH TRANSNATIONAL CRIME, HELD AT SMOLENICE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FROM 27 TO 31 MAY 1991

The following recommendations were drawn up by the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Strategies to Deal with Transnational Crime for the attention of the intergovernmental working group on the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its twelfth session. 52/ They are drawn from the discussions of the substantive agenda items, as well as from the papers presented by experts and the United Nations or United Nations-affiliated institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders:

52/ The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/1 of 6 February 1992, dissolved the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and established the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

1. The process of studying and combating transnational crime and crimes with transnational aspects should take into account a number of factors, such as the considerable changes in the political, economic and social situation in the world and the extensive development of international business activities, including the creation of common markets and other forms of integration. It should also take into account the vulnerability of national frontiers, the high level of modern communication, the expansion of the international banking system and resultant simplification of money transfer, the extensive use of computer technology, the universal spread of illegal business in arms and explosives, the growth in the number of enterprises producing and using radioactive and chemical substances and the extensive use of such substances, and the limited geographical reach of national laws and national law enforcement authorities, differences in legal systems, and the limited effect of international procedures for obtaining evidence, apprehension and extradition of offenders.

2. In view of the political and economic changes taking place in many countries, including the newly emerging "market economies", new laws and regulations should be developed so as to be able to anticipate and respond to changing situations and emerging economic realities. Exchanges of information on, and experiences with, economic crime and its control by criminal sanctions should be intensified. Due consideration should be given to regulatory mechanisms as essential complements to penal sanctions.

3. In view of the increasing seriousness and gravity of organized crime, terrorism and other transnational crimes, Governments should be encouraged to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements to carry out or enhance the effectiveness of extradition proceedings and mutual assistance in criminal matters, using as a basis United Nations model treaties and other treaties and agreements concluded at the regional and international levels. The role of regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations in supporting the United Nations in this field would be essential. Appropriate coordination mechanisms should be established and maintained.

4. Countries should consider establishing a national organization with powers to plan and coordinate the domestic criminal justice and crime prevention programme. The composition of this organization should include representatives of the various relevant sectors of Government and the community.

5. Countries should agree to share information and intelligence on non-controversial matters. To facilitate such exchanges, countries should establish national databases with linkage to all other countries. A technical committee should be set up to overview these activities.

6. Countries should study the practices on extradition prevailing in certain regional groups, for example the Council of Europe. This could help to eliminate the difficulties associated with the technical requirements that are the main obstacles to extradition being granted.

7. National and international efforts to achieve more effective strategies to deal with transnational crime should focus on:

(a) Harmonization of legislation and avoidance of conflicts of jurisdiction that may result in serious transnational offenders escaping justice;

(b) Penalization of certain forms of behaviour to eliminate gaps in national legislation;

(c) Cooperation through extradition, mutual assistance, enforcement of foreign judgements, transfer of criminal proceedings, transfer of offenders, including designation of an appropriate coordinating authority to expedite the implementation of treaties;

(d) Integration of the various modalities of international cooperation to provide better and more efficient results;

(e) Reassessment of traditional principles of international cooperation, such as reciprocity, double criminality, specialty, the political offence exception and the non-extradition of nationals and territoriality;

(f) A lessening of the divergence of national conceptions of criminal justice, including substantive law and procedural rules and practices, with due respect for human rights considerations;

(g) The sharing of law enforcement intelligence (information) and the increase of joint activities in inter-State law enforcement collaboration;

(h) The development of effective financial mechanisms to trace the proceeds of illicit activities;

(i) The development of subregional or regional "judicial spaces", with a view to exploring the possibilities for their expansion, in accordance with particular and specific emerging needs;

(j) The inclusion of international and transnational crimes in national legislation, in particular with a view to eliminating safe havens;

(k) Development of the means to prevent, detect and prosecute abuses of power by public officials and other forms of corrupt behaviour;

(l) The development of education and training programmes in international criminal law at the level of legal education, as well as within public agencies;

(m) The development of specialized education and training of judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials in the areas of transnational crime, money laundering and other economic offences, including corruption, and elaboration of the required training material;

(n) The development of regional centres to increase the availability of specialized library material, documents and research results, with the capacity to provide technical legal advice to countries of the region;

(o) Acceptance of the principle that all countries, regardless of how seriously they are affected by transnational crime, have to collaborate and share information on its nature and extent, to facilitate appropriate policy formulation and planning;

(p) The development of interfaces with existing international and regional networks such as the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) and other international bodies;

(q) Strengthening of an awareness on the part of Governments and relevant national agencies of the important correlation between socio-economic development and crime control programmes, with appropriate budget and resource allocations, including international aid for crime prevention schemes.

8. Efforts should be pursued to formulate effective strategies for dealing with environmental offences. An assessment of the administrative, civil and criminal laws enforced by different countries should be made in order to identify gaps and propose appropriate remedies. Adequate attention should be given not only to the sanctioning strategies but also to the prevention of environmental abuse and the protection of the environment.

9. Efforts should be made to allow the widest possible distribution of information on stolen art objects so as to prevent their illegal sale, thereby effectively stemming the international traffic in movable cultural property.

10. In order to benefit from both successes achieved and failures, an assessment should be made of the results of cooperation already undertaken to prevent use of the banking system and financial institutions for money laundering, including successful preventive measures. Initiatives such as the development by the Council of Europe of the Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime, which was opened for signature on 8 November 1990, should be encouraged and efforts should be pursued to develop a multilateral agreement with universal application. The model decree for confiscation is a very practical model, which could prove extremely useful in such an application. 53/ A detailed analysis of its provisions is available from the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.

11. Efforts should be made to gather information on corruption and anti-corruption strategies, with a view to assisting Governments in combating corruption and in providing a basis for formulating more effective policies to deal with it. Emphasis should be placed on the formulation of curricula for anti-corruption training courses,

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53/ See annex II to the present resolution.

benefiting, in particular, developing countries. In addition to research, training and technical assistance in the most advanced methods of corruption control through repression, equal attention should be paid to prevention and education. The efforts of independent commissions against corruption can be useful in devising controls in public administration and in increasing public intolerance for waste and corruption. In its resolution 7, the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders specifically requested the Department of Technical Cooperation and Development to provide assistance for such outreach, requested the Secretary-General to publish in all the official languages the manual on practical measures against corruption, which had already been prepared, and requested the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to develop a draft international code of conduct for public officials for submission to the Ninth Congress. 51/

12. Recognizing that, while bilateral and regional cooperation may provide mechanisms for specific arrangements to prevent or investigate certain types of transnational criminality, they cannot provide a comprehensive solution of matters of cooperation in combating serious forms of organized crime at the international level. Multilateral cooperation should be made more effective, through the United Nations, which has the general mandate and the international constituency necessary to provide countries with guidance and assistance in the prevention and control of transnational crime. This could be pursued in the context of a genuinely international crime and justice programme, which would be capable of responding to the challenges of such crime.

13. United Nations surveys on crime trends should also include information on trends in transnational crime in order to permit an in-depth analysis of its scale, structure and dynamic, and of the extent of its material cost and potential social consequences. In the further development of the Global Crime and Criminal Justice Information Network, attention should be paid to the setting up of databases on transnational crime.

14. The idea of establishing a world foundation on crime prevention and assistance to victims of transnational crime should be pursued. The proposed foundation could help to identify and mobilize financial resources in support of the implementation of international crime prevention and criminal justice programmes, raise public awareness about crime trends and the rights of victims, develop innovative means of responding to technical assistance needs and provide financial support to victims.

15. The United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme should aim at developing the new mechanisms, procedures, conventions and institutions necessary to combat crime with transnational aspects and dimensions and to assist Governments in reducing domestic crime. For example:

(a) This could, in particular, include assistance to countries in:

(i) Gathering information on, and analysing, the incidence of crime and the efficacy of the response to crime;

(ii) Preventing crime and helping victims of crime;

(iii) Enhancing the criminal justice process through improved methods for the investigation of crime and developing pre-trial, trial and appellate review procedures;

(iv) Improving the administration of sentences and the reintegration of offenders into society and the control of recidivism;

(b) On the international level, the mandates should include:

(i) The drafting of international conventions, declarations and recommendations pertaining to the definition of international offences;

(ii) The enhancement of existing cooperative mechanisms and the development of new ones, including such mechanisms as mutual assistance and extradition;

(iii) The organization of trainee programmes for developing countries;

(iv) The drafting of model penal provisions dealing with selected offences;

(c) The mandate should further include the development and encouragement of coordinated subregional, regional and international activities from the investigative to the adjudicative stages, including ascertainment of the practicality of establishing subregional and regional penal tribunals with transferred jurisdiction, in order to meet more effectively the problems of particularly severe domestic crime and of crime transcending national frontiers;

(d) Consideration should also be given to coordination by the United Nations of cooperative arrangements at the bilateral level, including the exchange of crime prevention and criminal justice personnel, such as police officers at different levels, who could in this manner conduct comparative studies in the area of criminal investigations into drug-trafficking and other similar activities. In addition, criminal justice attachés at embassies and consulates could help one another to reach a better understanding of their countries' laws and court processes and procedures. This could be a very useful means of facilitating effective cooperation with respect to transnational crimes involving different countries;

(e) The United Nations government-appointed national correspondents should become more operational. Ideally, the function should be carried out by an office or individual in an agency or institution with responsibilities in the countries' criminal justice systems; this would permit them to ensure that action was taken when necessary and to respond accurately and with authority to United Nations inquiries;

(f) Technical cooperation, particularly at the regional and subregional levels, should be intensified through the development of technical assistance projects benefiting developing countries. Special consideration should be given to the strengthening of the operational capacity of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme and its interregional advisory services, to ensure that the most recent developments in modern technology and expertise are placed at the disposal of all Member States. Efforts should also be made to create regional advisers on crime prevention and criminal justice to provide services to the respective regions, in close contact with the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

(g) The United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme of work should be coordinated with that of ICPO/Interpol and other relevant organizations.

Annex II

PRACTICAL MEASURES AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME, FORMULATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ORGANIZED CRIME, HELD AT SUZDAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, FROM 21 TO 25 OCTOBER 1991

1. The International Seminar on Organized Crime, which was attended by leading law enforcement officials and experts from 15 countries, from the United Nations Secretariat, from the Helsinki Institute on Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, from the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) and from the Office of International Criminal Justice of the University of Illinois at Chicago, formulated the following practical measures against organized crime, which are based on a distillation of their considerable experience in its prevention and control. The applicability of these measures depends on particular legal and judicial systems, on the availability of resources and on the specific manifestations of organized crime.

I. PROFILE OF ORGANIZED CRIMINAL GROUPS

2. The evolution of organized crime and the forms it takes vary from country to country, although there are common features. The formation of criminal associations is influenced by various social, economic and legal factors. It is, however, possible to single out two basic ways in which organized crime evolves in the majority of countries. These are: involvement in illegal activities (such as property offences, money laundering, drug trafficking, currency violations, intimidation, prostitution, gambling and trafficking in arms and antiquities) and participation in the legal economic sphere (directly or through parasitic means such as extortion). Such participation always tends to use illegal competitive means and can be of greater economic impact than the involvement in entirely illegal activities. In both cases criminal methods are used because the backbone of organized criminal formations is composed of criminal elements.

3. No uniform definition of organized crime has yet been developed. In essence, however, it is usually understood as being a relatively large group of continuous and controlled criminal entities that carry out crimes for profit and seek to create a system of protection against social control by illegal means such as violence, intimidation, corruption and large-scale theft. A more general description would be "any group of individuals organized for the purpose of profiting by illegal means on a continuing basis".

4. Organized crime can be divided into many types. One such type is the traditional or the Mafia-style family, where structured hierarchies, internal rules, discipline, codes of behaviour and diversity in illegal activities are common practice. Included in such organizations are the largest and most developed types of criminal groups, involved in a multiplicity of illegal activities. Another type is the professional. Members of such organizations join together for a certain criminal venture. Such organizations are fluid and not as rigidly structured as those of the traditional type. They are exemplified by entities involved in counterfeiting, car theft, armed robbery, extortion and so forth. The composition of a professional criminal organization may be constantly changing and its members may be involved in a variety of similar criminal enterprises. In addition, there are many organized groups that dominate particular territories, and others that are involved in particular types of crime.

5. There are also organized crime groups divided on the basis of ethnic, cultural and historical ties. These ties link them to their countries of origin, thus forming a major network extending beyond national borders. Exploiting the features of their origins, such as language and customs, they are able to insulate themselves from the actions of law enforcement agencies. Many organized crime groups have significant ethnic or national components and are often commonly referred to by ethnic or national labels. Because of their prevalence and the lack of a practical alternative, these labels are used in the present document, even though such terminology involves oversimplification, risks stereotyping and can be offensive to the vast majority of law-abiding members of that ethnic group or nationality.

6. Identification of these types or organized criminal groups does not necessarily imply rigid borderlines between them. Nearly every organized criminal entity may involve a multiplicity of component features. New forms involving different elements frequently arise. Some countries, for example, have seen the emergence of urban street formations, including juvenile gangs. Organized crime is, indeed, very adaptable; it is often characterized by rapid adaptation of the forms of its activities to the national criminal justice policy and to the protective mechanisms of States. Its leaders are often individuals of great intelligence and extreme cruelty, and are true professionals in crime, making them a particular threat to society.

7. Organized crime produces social, political and economic evils. Among the social evils are the adverse effects of illegal drugs on the behaviour and health of individuals, the growth of violence involving firearms, the fear of crime, manipulation and control of bodies such as labour unions and the increased cost of purchasing goods and services. For example, in one highly developed country, the largest organized crime group has controlled four of that nation's labour unions.

8. The political effects can include infiltration into and influence over political parties and the apparatus of government, including local administrations, and corruption of politicians and state officials. This often leads to a loss of public confidence in the Government and the political process and a breakdown of consensus within society. Many countries report that members of their police forces and armed forces have been corrupted by drug traffickers. Also, assassinations of government officials, judges, mayors and law enforcement officials in certain countries have alarmed public opinion throughout the world.

9. It is not possible to identify accurately or even to estimate all the economic consequences of organized crime. It infiltrates legitimate business, tainting all those with whom it comes into contact, as well as corrupting officials whose services are required to launder illicit profits. In some countries, the profits of organized crime can be compared to those of entire branches of industry; for example, the trade in illegal drugs has been estimated to be the second largest industry in the world, by value of goods. The income of organized crime groups equals the gross national product of many countries.

10. The ability of organized crime to generate a vast supply of capital, to infiltrate legitimate business and to ruin rivals by means of control over prices represents a serious threat to the very future of any society. Legitimate commerce can be undermined by the shadow economy, with all the political and social dangers following that process. The large illicit sums infiltrating the world economy affect a country's balance of payments, the monetary system, bank cooperation, the profitability of private firms and the prices of consumer goods and services.

11. The cooperation between the largest organized criminal entities and the growing internationalization of organized crime may create a system with such economic strength that it poses a threat that many countries would not be able to counteract on their own.

II. SUBSTANTIVE LEGISLATION

12. In practically all countries, those engaged in the illegal activities of organized criminal entities are subject to criminal liability in accordance with various laws which establish certain offences, or within the framework of common law in particular categories of crimes. Long experience in organized crime control has led many countries to adopt specific statutes designed to restrict the possibilities for organized crime to flourish. These statutes are both preventive and repressive. Evidence-gathering presents considerable difficulties and there are limits to the application of sanctions and measures against the illegal activities of those involved. Legislation should be kept under review in order to ensure that it is responsive to changing circumstances.

13. It is very important that penal statutes should provide a means of establishing the criminal liability of both the actual perpetrators of a crime and the leaders of criminal entities (who are usually not directly involved in a specific crime). Unless criminal liability of the leadership or membership of criminal entities is established, it will only be possible to prosecute the lower rank of criminals, and not those who control them.

14. The danger and scope of organized crime are considerable. In some countries it may be considered advisable to enact legislation that has a direct impact on the crimes committed by members of organized crime enterprises. Such legislation would be directed not against any specific criminal act but against all serious crimes committed in a concerted manner by a group of individuals acting together for a common purpose. It may also be considered advisable to enact legislation prohibiting membership in a criminal association. It is advisable to specify in such legislation the elements of the offences committed by organized criminals and the factors that aggravate their seriousness.

15. To counteract effectively the laundering of proceeds of crime it is important that all countries adopt norms for banking and financial institutions and establish criminal liability in order to enable them to comply with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 54/ adopted in 1988. Other instruments not limited to drug trafficking, such as regional conventions and model regulations, may also be of value.

16. One approach is to create an obligation to report to competent bodies every financial transaction in excess of an amount stipulated by the legislation, or an obligation to report every suspicious transaction. The establishment of criminal liability in case of failure to abide by such obligations will be of great assistance in combating money laundering. A proper inquiry into particularly suspicious transactions can be initiated on the basis of reports received, and reports can be used by investigators seeking to piece together how a criminal organization handles its flow of money. The reports also can serve the important function of corroborating the testimony of cooperating witnesses and they may bring to the attention of investigators a geographical region that has suddenly shown an increase in sizeable financial transactions (indicating that the area may have become the object of organized crime activities), or a bank where there have been suspicious developments in financial transactions. Appropriate international mechanisms should be developed for the exchange of such information.

17. The success of efforts to combat the laundering of "black money" directly depends on how accessible the activities of financial bodies are to the law enforcement agencies. The problem here is that opening up the activities of the financial bodies of any country to outside scrutiny can affect their competitive position. The activities of organized crime can, however, undermine an entire society. Furthermore, the money derived from organized crime often circulates through the same channels as money concealed from the taxation authorities. In view of this, it is vital for the banks to maintain records of the identity of their clients, and to cooperate with law enforcement agencies whenever there are suspicious deposits or other transactions. It may be necessary to strengthen mechanisms of control over banking operations and even to centralize information of this kind. Governments should encourage banks to take as much responsibility as possible for the controls on criminality.

54/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

18. At present, money laundering is considered as a crime in some countries only. This gives international organized crime the chance to benefit by using the banking and other services of countries that lack such legislation. All countries should therefore include in their criminal codes a crime of "money laundering", in accordance with the provisions of article 3 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.[54] Consideration should be given to ensuring that such legislation embraces all proceeds of organized crime.

19. Corruption greatly facilitates the activities of organized criminal groups. In view of this, many countries have enacted special anti-corruption legislation. The fight against organized crime would be greatly assisted if all countries were to follow the anti-corruption recommendations adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders[51] and make appropriate use of the manual on practical measures against corruption[55] approved at that Congress. It is important that countries take steps to prevent organized crime groups from corrupting individuals and organizations in the economic and financial sectors, particularly in such areas as State contracts and trade services.

20. A crime committed by an organized group may be considered an aggravated one. The criminal codes of many countries define the commission of a crime by an organized group as a qualifying feature.

21. In addition to the traditional sanctions of incarceration or fines that may be imposed upon conviction, consideration should be given to other sanctions designed to deter organized criminality. Some countries use judicially imposed limitations on property, residence, association and daily activities of persons formally adjudged to be criminally dangerous, often taking past convictions into account. The granting of licences and public contracts may be conditional on the absence of criminal connections and proof of good reputation. Individuals and legal entities engaged in economic or financial activities involving great risk to the public, for example deposit-taking institutions or those that deal with toxic waste, should be subject to sufficiently severe and sufficiently enforced regulation to prevent wrongdoing, in particular since penal punishments rarely provide proper compensation for victims. Particular attention must be paid to the deterrence and punishment of misconduct by legal entities, such as multinational and other corporations. Individual executives may frequently be beyond national jurisdiction and personal responsibility may be difficult to establish. Criminal punishment of the entity itself, by fine or by forfeiture of property or legal rights, is used in some jurisdictions against corporate misconduct.

22. Crimes committed for economic gain can be successfully countered by the forfeiture of such gains and of any other assets of the individuals and organization involved. In some legal systems, great significance is attributed to the freezing, seizure and confiscation of assets related to illegal activity. The need for more effective organized crime control makes it necessary to regard forfeiture as a strategic weapon, an economic method of discouraging organized crime activities and the means of eliminating the financial advantages of such antisocial activities.

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[55] A/CONF.144/8.

23. The procedures for freezing, seizure and confiscation should be broad in their scope and permit the confiscation of a wide range of assets of an offender. The State should be able to eliminate all gain to offenders from their criminal activity. A subsidiary benefit of such action is that law enforcement agencies may be allowed to use confiscated assets or funds to further the activities of the agency. This can be a powerful incentive. International agreements may provide for the sharing of such assets.

24. In dealing with organized crime, it is appropriate to have the following types of assets subject to confiscation: (a) any property constituting the proceeds of organized criminal actions and any assets obtained with the help of these proceeds; and (b) any property used or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit or facilitate the commission of a crime by an organized group, including land, buildings and other private property.

25. Consideration may be given to allowing certain evidentiary rules to be used in the procedures for confiscation of the assets of criminals involved in organized crime. For example, if it is proved that defendants had acquired assets during the time they were committing offences for which they had been convicted, and there is no other likely method by which they could have acquired the assets, then it may be reasonably inferred that the assets are the proceeds of crime. In the drafting of legislation related to such confiscation, whether preventive or repressive, the liberty and property rights of individuals must be protected in accordance with national constitutional principles.

III. PROCEDURAL LEGISLATION

26. In many countries criminal procedures oblige the court, prosecutor, investigator and police, as appropriate, to carry out investigations within their power whenever there are indications that a crime has been committed. There may, however, be discretionary powers that allow the law enforcement agencies to choose not to investigate a crime or to initiate a prosecution. Where this discretion exists it is often used by investigators when working with informants from criminal circles. Its use requires a high degree of professional responsibility on the part of investigators. Legal systems should be encouraged to recognize the possibility, in some cases, of granting minor criminals immunity from prosecution for their acts, for the purpose of disclosing the leaders of organized criminal groups.

27. The criminal laws of many countries specify the elements that must be established to prove that an offence has been committed. These may include: the act of committing a crime; the defendant's guilt and motives for the crime; any aggravating or extenuating circumstances, including the defendant's record, and the nature and amount of damage inflicted by crime. Evaluation of the evidence is carried out by the official performing the investigation, the prosecutor, and finally by the court. In practice, there is no difference in the standard of evidence required in respect of crimes committed by organized crime groups against other crimes.

28. Deciding on the verdict must remain a task for the authority exercising judicial powers over serious offences committed by organized crime. In doing so, the principle of the presumption of innocence must be followed.

29. The experience of many countries suggests that it may be advantageous to use information obtained with the help of electronic surveillance, undercover agents, controlled delivery of drugs, the testimony of accomplices and other methods of preliminary investigation as evidence. The acceptability of such methods of preliminary investigation should be limited by strict observance of legal requirements and criminal procedural principles.

30. The use of the testimony of accomplices can be extremely helpful in prosecutions involving organized crime. Careful assessment and use of such testimony can enable the law enforcement process to penetrate the layers of secrecy that are characteristic of criminal organizations and would otherwise protect them from prosecution. Some countries also find it advantageous to enact legislation obliging witnesses to testify truthfully and providing for sanctions if they refuse to do so.

31. The restriction of the liberty of the defendant prior to conviction is frequently allowed by law when there are specified grounds. The main form of such restriction of liberty prior to conviction is pre-trial detention. This can be ordered if it is appropriate in view of the seriousness of the case and the possible sentence upon conviction and for other reasons such as the possibility that the defendant will seek to evade justice or has tried to escape the possibility of concealment of evidence, or the possibility that the defendant will commit further offences or otherwise be a danger to the community.

32. It may be appropriate to have conditional release provisions, so that a defendant who has been accused of an offence could be released upon the payment of a certain sum of money unless the judicial authorities believe that pre-trial detention is necessary. The question whether a criminal may be released on bail should normally be a matter for a judicial or other competent body but the financial resources of an organized criminal often make release inexpedient. The appropriateness of granting conditional release and other benefits in cases of organized criminality must be evaluated with regard to the criminal record of the accused and the gravity of the accusation.

33. Provisions for the protection of witnesses are of great importance in combating organized crime. It is therefore recommended that national systems of criminal justice pay close attention to provisions, programmes and any legislation aimed at providing for the security of a witness. In particular, they should consider adopting measures for the protection of witnesses that allow for the relocation and change of identity of those witnesses, along with their physical protection if a threat is posed by a defendant and the defendant's associates. This can necessitate making arrangements to provide the witnesses with documents enabling them (and their families) to establish a new identity, with temporary housing, providing for the transportation of household furniture and other personal belongings to a new location, subsistence payments, assisting them in obtaining employment, and providing other necessary services to help the witnesses to lead a full and normal life. In considering the type of protection to be provided, the financial circumstances of a country must be taken into account. In addition, provision should be made for the safe custody of incarcerated witnesses, including separate accommodation. Legislation may also be necessary to deal with the practical problems that can arise in connection with relocated witnesses, such as child custody disputes and crimes committed in the witnesses' new identities.

IV. LAW ENFORCEMENT METHODS

34. If effective action is to be taken against organized crime, the law enforcement authorities need to be able to predict and detect organized crime activity. This requires the systematic collection and analysis of all relevant information from all sources in order to make it possible to produce and use intelligence for both strategic and tactical purposes. The methods employed for the collection and utilization of such information may be authorized and controlled by legislation. Even so, it is important that the technical facilities and techniques that the law enforcement authorities are allowed to use should always be sophisticated enough to enable them to match those employed by organized crime.

35. The production of intelligence requires the collection, collation and analysis of a wide range of information on the persons and organizations suspected of being involved in organized criminal activity, often including information that at first sight is not directly related to organized crime. There may be no rigid borderline between strategic and tactical intelligence but the main aim of tactical intelligence is to help in the planning of particular police operations and to identify the sources for obtaining the evidence that makes it possible to arrest a suspect and to prove guilt. Trained intelligence analysis greatly increases the effective application of law enforcement intelligence. It is important to note that there is often a need to continue the collection of information at all appropriate stages of the legal process. Intelligence should always be collected in such a manner that, even years later, it can be retrieved and used as evidence.

36. Where resources permit, computerized information systems may be of particular benefit in combating organized crime. Computers should be used to store information both on the persons and organizations suspected of being involved in organized criminal activity and on the crimes committed or being planned. Where there are different law enforcement agencies collecting information on organized crime, arrangements need to be made to allow an exchange of information, for example between local and national (or federal) authorities, and between local police forces in different areas. Careful attention must be paid to the compatibility of computerized systems, and the convertibility of manual systems to computerized systems. Creation of a centralized data bank may be appropriate in some countries. This information can be shared internationally on the basis of agreements. Technical assistance in criminal intelligence systems may be of mutual benefit to developing and developed countries.

37. Particular attention should be paid to information from confidential police sources, including prisoners. Further important intelligence will come from other sources, however, including open sources and international liaison. In particular, financial and taxation bodies, when permitted to do so, may be of great assistance in organized crime control, as they frequently find themselves directly in contact with organized groups when these groups seek to use the proceeds of criminal activity. Legislative inquiries and official and public records may also be of value. An essential resource in the effective investigation of organized crime is the capability to collect complicated financial and commercial information and present it in an intelligible manner as evidence. Information concerning forfeitable assets should also be collected, so that such property can be forfeited and made available for police use.

38. The infiltration of organized crime into legal enterprises and any contacts it may make in political circles can create a superficial respectability, facilitate corruption and be used by criminals to hinder investigation of their activities. Therefore, law enforcement agencies, when collecting various data on the criminal activity of a particular person or organization, should try to obtain the most comprehensive intelligence picture possible. Law enforcement agencies should adopt a range of measures, which may include the following:

(a) Developing intelligence, through informants, searches and other techniques, to uncover large-scale organized criminal enterprises;

(b) Determining the factors and conditions that facilitate the development of organized criminal activity;

(c) Providing for centralized collection, storage and analysis of information (including use of criminal organization charts) and for the tactical application of such information;

(d) Ensuring cooperation with law enforcement authorities and other bodies involved, using a multi-agency approach;

(e) Studying other countries' experience of organized crime control;

(f) Developing, on the basis of the above factors, an integral criminal policy of legislation, allocation of resources and mobilization of public support.

39. To lift the veil of secrecy, conspiracy and fear-induced silence of possible witnesses, as well as to understand how the criminal communities function, who directs their activity, where their illegal income is channelled and so on, it is recommended that law enforcement bodies of all countries collect intelligence and evidence of criminal activities by undercover means. With the right safeguards, secret operations directed against organized crime can be conducted effectively through the use of undercover agents and informants, often in conjunction with the use of technical facilities to intercept and to record conversations the contents of which may facilitate the disclosure of crimes. These techniques may include wire-taps, surveillance by means of closed-circuit systems, night vision equipment etc., as well as video and audio recording of ongoing events. In some jurisdictions, such technical surveillance may be used only if other mechanisms of investigation have failed or there is no reason to think that they will lead to the desired results, or if other mechanisms are deemed to be too dangerous.

40. If extreme care is exercised with regard to the reliability of their testimony, and due account is taken of the gravity of their offence, the cooperating witnesses for the prosecution may be a valuable means of infiltrating organized crime groups. Mitigation of sentence or even dismissal of charges, where possible, can motivate lesser criminals to assist in investigations of organized crime. Incorporation of such procedures into national legislation or recognized practice, together with the protective services previously discussed, may serve to attract such cooperating witnesses.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES

41. Organized crime may be investigated by a variety of law enforcement agencies with different jurisdiction. In this connection, it is advisable to ensure that close coordination is maintained between central and peripheral structures and that law enforcement authorities also ensure effective liaison between intelligence and operations. In countries with federal structures, it is essential that effective mechanisms be established to ensure coordination of jurisdiction, intelligence and operations among federal policing agencies and those of other governmental units. Close coordination within and between agencies and units is essential to successful action against organized crime. A clear delineation of jurisdiction among agencies and units can contribute to a harmonious and effective working relationship.

42. When resources permit, it may be very useful to set up one or more specialized units dedicated to the investigation of organized crime, particularly in the areas of corruption, money laundering and illegal drug trafficking. There is a danger, which must be recognized, that exclusive jurisdiction over an area of investigation may create susceptibility to corruption, and appropriate safeguards against this must be developed.

43. Within any individual law enforcement agency, a strictly centralized senior management system that can scrutinize all aspects of investigations and monitor their course is necessary to ensure that all investigations are conducted in accordance with national laws and with proper respect for human rights. It is important for senior management officials to take due account of the necessity of ensuring financial, logistical and moral support.

44. Investigators, and in particular those leading the investigation, should be selected on the basis of their ability, experience, moral qualities and dedication. The importance of basic and in-service training should not be underestimated, for prosecutors and judges as well as for policemen.

45. The relationships between investigative, prosecutorial and judicial functions vary markedly between different legal systems. To combat organized crime successfully, in any system, it is necessary for these three functions to be harmoniously coordinated. Even so, due respect must be accorded to maintaining the proper relationships between the functions.

VI. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

46. International experience shows that organized crime has long ago crossed national borders and is today transnational. The following crimes, in particular, are found most frequently in international dealings: drug trafficking, contraband, counterfeiting of currency, traffic in stolen motor vehicles, money laundering and traffic in minors and arms. It should be noted that aspects of the evolutionary process undergone by society may make powerful criminal organizations even more impenetrable and facilitate the expansion of their illegal activities. Therefore, international cooperation between the law enforcement agencies of all countries is vital for effective organized crime control. Law enforcement operations should pay due respect to the sovereignty of all nations. Such cooperation should be developed on a sound legal basis, created at national, bilateral and multilateral levels.

While an international jurisdiction is a remote but possible goal, the easiest mechanism is often bilateral inter-State agreements. Although multilateral agreements require extensive negotiation, they can be of great use, as is the case with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. 54/

47. In addition to cooperation in legal matters, effective international action against organized crime can be promoted through bilateral and multilateral cooperation in training, technical assistance and research, and through the exchange of information, in particular for the benefit of developing countries. The United Nations crime and criminal justice programme provides an appropriate framework for these activities. Effective cooperation is also facilitated by making proper use of the valuable facilities and services provided by the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol), and by various regional and subregional arrangements.

48. Since criminal organizations are very mobile and inventive in their use of the slightest deficiencies in national laws, all States should consider making provision to ensure that their judicial and law enforcement agencies respond adequately to requests for legal assistance from other countries. The main forms of cooperation so far established at the national level include exchange of information on organized crime in general and cooperation in specific operational matters; extradition; the transfer of a witness from one country to another; mutual legal assistance to seize and confiscate the proceeds of illegal activities and other assets; and the provision of training and assistance to other police forces, especially for combating illegal drug trafficking.

VII. EVALUATION

49. In order to determine the appropriate level of the law enforcement response, mechanisms to evaluate the gravity of the threat posed by organized crime are needed. The current state of knowledge demonstrates considerable lack of precision in this regard. Some countries have attempted to quantify the financial harm caused by organized crime but these have remained only estimates. More extensive and rigorous research in this area may be of value to legislators and governmental administrators, who have to make appropriate decisions on the allocation of resources to combat organized crime.

50. The prevention and control of organized crime should not remain a matter for the law enforcement authorities alone. It requires broad cooperation with other authorities, the business community, civic organizations and the community as a whole. Mobilization of the public to participate in this work requires educational measures and the responsible cooperation of the mass media to reveal the harm caused by organized crime and its dangers to individuals and to society, and to stimulate public participation in the struggle to defeat it.

1992/24. Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 415 (V), annex, of 1 December 1950 and 46/152, annex, of 18 December 1991, the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is to be convened in 1995,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to the promotion and strengthening of international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Bearing in mind the new role of the congresses stipulated in paragraph 29 of the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/152,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Ninth Congress, 56/

1. Decides that the following topics could be included in the provisional agenda for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its first session:

(a) International cooperation and practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law: promoting the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

(b) Action against national and transnational economic, organized and environmental crime: national experiences and international cooperation;

(c) Criminal justice systems: management and improvement of police, prosecution, courts and corrections;

(d) Crime prevention strategies, in particular as related to crimes in urban areas and juvenile and violent criminality, including the question of victims: assessment and new perspectives;

2. Requests the Commission at its second session to finalize the provisional agenda for the Ninth Congress and to make its recommendations to the Council, taking into account the following:

(a) The Ninth Congress should deal with a limited number of precisely defined substantive topics, which should reflect the urgent needs of the world community;

(b) The final selection of those topics should be made in accordance with the priorities set by the Commission;

56/ E/CN.15/1992/5.

(c) The holding of action-oriented research and demonstration workshops related to the topics mentioned in paragraph 1 above, as part of the programme of the Ninth Congress, and ancillary meetings associated with its provisional agenda;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a discussion guide for the consideration of the Commission, including proposals for the workshops in cooperation with the interregional and regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, and invites Member States to be actively involved in that process;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare draft rules of procedure for the Ninth Congress, taking into account:

(a) The terms of reference of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, stipulated in the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/152;

(b) The need for all draft resolutions on the selected topics to be submitted well in advance of the Ninth Congress;

5. *Invites* the regional commissions, interregional and regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, government-appointed national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specialized agencies and other entities within the United Nations system, the intergovernmental organizations concerned and relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to become actively involved in the preparations for the Ninth Congress;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of the following:

(a) Ancillary meetings of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, held at the site of the Ninth Congress, to deal with issues relating to substantive items of the provisional agenda for the Ninth Congress, in accordance with existing legislative regulations;

(b) Meetings of professional and geographical interest groups held at the site of the Ninth Congress;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with the resources necessary to undertake, in an effective and timely manner, within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and adequate resources for the biennium 1994-1995, the preparatory activities for the Ninth Congress, as directed by the Commission, including the organization of regional preparatory meetings;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide resources, as required, in accordance with established United Nations budgetary practice, within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium

1992-1993 and adequate resources for the biennium 1994-1995, to ensure an appropriate programme of public information related to the preparations for the Ninth Congress;

9. Takes note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to act as host for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

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1992/25. The role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/58 of 8 December 1989, particularly paragraph 4, in which the Secretary-General was requested, in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends, 57/

Recognizing the importance of the policy-oriented research being undertaken by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat concerning the relevance of cooperatives to the achievement of the social policy objectives set forth in the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, 58/ in the execution of which it acts as focal point within the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind that 1995 will mark the centenary of the establishment of the International Cooperative Alliance,

Noting with satisfaction the important recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General directed towards ensuring the best possible means of dealing with the issue of cooperatives in the light of their broad significance in contributing to the solution of major economic and social problems,

Welcoming the recommendation contained in paragraph 4 (a) of the report of the Secretary-General, and bearing in mind the substantial support shown by Governments and by the international cooperative movement for the idea of observing an international day of cooperatives,

Indicating its appreciation to government agencies, national organizations representing cooperatives, specialized agencies and other organizations, especially the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, for their valuable contribution,

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends; 4/

2. Recommends that the General Assembly proclaim an international day of cooperatives to be observed on the first Saturday in July 1995, marking the centenary of the International Cooperative Alliance, and that it consider the possibility of observing an international day in future years;

57/ A/47/216-E/1992/43.

58/ E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

3. Encourages Governments to consider fully the potential of cooperatives for contributing to the solution of economic, social and environmental problems in formulating national development strategies;

4. Encourages the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to redouble its efforts of support and coordination in order to achieve the social policy objectives set forth in the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future;

5. Invites government agencies, national organizations representing cooperatives, specialized agencies and other organizations, especially the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, to maintain and increase their programmes of support to the international cooperative movement, to the extent possible within existing resources;

6. Also invites, as the Economic and Social Council has already done in its resolution 1668 (LII) of 1 June 1972, the specialized agencies that have a substantial interest in cooperatives, especially the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as well as other organizations, especially the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and other concerned international organizations of cooperatives that are not yet members of the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, to become members at an early date in order to ensure its effectiveness by their contribution of appropriate resources;

7. Recommends that the General Assembly, to the extent possible within existing resources, request the Secretary-General to maintain and increase the support provided by the United Nations to the programmes and objectives of the international cooperative movement and, in his next report on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends, to indicate the progress made towards that goal.

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1992/26. World social situation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1989/72 of 24 May 1989 and 1991/4 of 30 May 1991 and General Assembly resolution 46/95 of 16 December 1991,

Acknowledging the relationship between development, including social development, and the enjoyment by everyone of economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights, and recognizing the importance of creating the conditions whereby everyone may enjoy these rights, as set out in the International Covenants on Human Rights, 17/

Noting that in paragraph 4 of its resolution 1991/4 the Secretary-General was requested to reorient the draft framework for the 1993 report on the world social situation [59] so that it was in consonance with the requests set forth in paragraph 4 of its resolution 1989/72, and to submit it to the Council for consideration at its substantive session of 1992,

Bearing in mind the importance of a well-balanced report on the world social situation for increasing international awareness of the efforts being made towards achieving the goals of social progress and better standards of living, established in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as of the obstacles to further progress,

Deeply concerned about the continued worsening of the economic situation in many developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, as evidenced by the significant decline in living conditions, the persistence and increase of widespread poverty in a large number of those countries and the decline of their main social and economic indicators,

Bearing in mind that certain developing countries have been able to achieve some economic and social progress,

Having considered the draft framework for the 1993 report on the world social situation, contained in the report of the Secretary-General, [60]

1. *Notes* that in the preparation of the draft framework for the 1993 report on the world social situation efforts have been made to reorient it in accordance with the requests of the Council and the General Assembly;

2. *Reaffirms* the request set forth in paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1989/72 that, in preparing the next report on the world social situation, the Secretary-General should give high priority to an analysis of the main indicators of social progress and standards of living and make a comprehensive analysis of the main causes and circumstances that explain negative trends in those indicators, and reaffirms also that chapters devoted to the study of specific social problems must be related to global economic and social situations, taking into account both national and international conditions;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the 1993 report, to also take into account the intrinsic relationship between economic growth and social development and to analyse in depth the impact of the economic problems of the developing countries on the world social situation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, the 1993 report on the world social situation.

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[59] A/46/56-E/1991/6 and Corr.1, annex.

[60] E/1992/17.

1992/27. Social development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/139 of 17 December 1991 and Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991,

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative to assist him in the consultations requested by the Council in decision 1991/230,

Bearing in mind the need to involve the appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the Commission for Social Development, in the preparations for the proposed world summit for social development,

Noting the statement made by the President of the Economic and Social Council at the conclusion of the high-level segment of the Council, on 8 July 1992, that there was broad support for a summit, 61/

Having considered the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the results of the consultations carried out in response to the request made by the Council in decision 1991/230, 62/

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the positive results of the consultations on the possibility of convening a world summit for social development;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Special Representative for their efforts in carrying out a comprehensive process of consultations on this matter;

3. Recommends that the General Assembly convene a world summit for social development, at the level of head of State or Government, to be held in early 1995;

4. Further recommends that the General Assembly, at its forty-seventh session, take action on the proposed summit, including appropriate decisions on its agenda, means of preparation and other relevant modalities;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out consultations on the present resolution and present an oral report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

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61/ See E/1992/SR.18.

62/ E/1992/80, annex.

1992/28. Improvement of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the nature, frequency and duration of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, [63] requested by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fourth session, [64] and the Commission's comments thereon at its thirty-fifth session, [65]

Welcoming the possibility of more active participation of the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization in the meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the ongoing examination of possible ways of scheduling various regional meetings related to drug law enforcement of United Nations bodies and organizations and intergovernmental organizations so as to increase cooperation between those bodies and organizations and to avoid duplication of effort and overlapping,

I

1. Decides to approve the application by Iraq for membership in the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East;

2. Endorses in principle that, for the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, membership should be based on membership in the respective regional commissions;

3. Reiterates that observer status in all subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is open to all States requesting such status;

II

4. Decides that in future the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East shall, in principle, meet annually for a period of five days in one of the countries covered by the region of the Subcommission;

5. Confirms that the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, African Region, the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific Region, and the Meeting of Heads of

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[63] E/CN.7/1992/4.

[64] Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 4 (E/1991/24 and Corr.1), chap. XIV, sect. A, resolution 1 (XXXIV).

[65] Ibid., 1992, Supplement No. 5 (E/1992/25), chap. IV, sect. E.

National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin American and Caribbean Region, shall each continue to meet annually in a country of their respective regions;

6. Decides that the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region, shall convene in 1993 at the United Nations Office at Vienna;

7. Invites the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region, to review its schedule of future meetings, taking into account regional meetings organized by the International Criminal Police Organization;

III

8. Invites the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to explore possible means of rationalizing the schedule of regional meetings related to drug law enforcement so as to avoid duplication of effort and possibly free resources that could be used for other meetings;

9. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to examine further, on a regular basis, the functioning of its subsidiary bodies.

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1992/29. Measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals from commercial channels to the illicit manufacture of heroin, cocaine and other narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling the provisions of articles 3 and 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 54/ and Tables I and II of that Convention,

Noting the constructive work of the Chemical Action Task Force established by the heads of State of Government of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities at the sixteenth annual economic summit, held at Houston, Texas, in July 1990, in developing effective procedures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals,

Noting also the recommendations contained in the final report of the Chemical Action Task Force, in particular those on international and domestic trade in substances subject to international control, together with the practical measures for preventing chemical diversion and for developing international cooperation between the competent administrative and law enforcement authorities, Noting further the decision by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fifth session to add five substances to Table I and five substances to Table II of the 1988 Convention, 66/

Welcoming the outcome of the Conference on Chemical Control Operations convened at Lyon in September 1991 by the Government of the United States of America, in association with the International Narcotics Control Board, the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization, and the work that has subsequently taken place on the establishment of mechanisms for sharing information between the databases of those organizations and the establishment of procedures to verify the authenticity of applications for export authorizations,

Recognizing the importance of close collaboration between Governments and the chemical industry in preventing chemical diversion,

1. Invites all Governments which have not already done so to establish effective legislative, procedural and cooperative measures to implement article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

2. Underlines the importance of applying suitable regulatory measures, in accordance with the provisions of article 18 of the 1988 Convention, to every stage of the receipt, storage, handling, processing and delivery of precursor and essential chemicals in free ports and free trade zones and in other sensitive areas such as bonded warehouses;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to develop suitable model texts for the implementation of articles 3 and 12 of the 1988 Convention, taking into account work already undertaken by organizations and bodies such as the European Economic Community, the Organization of American States and the Chemical Action Task Force;

4. Invites all chemical-manufacturing States to monitor routinely the export trade in precursor and essential chemicals in a way that will enable them to identify changes in export patterns that suggest the diversion of such chemicals into illicit channels;

5. Invites States in which precursor and essential chemicals are manufactured and States in regions in which narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are illicitly manufactured to establish close cooperation in order to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals into illicit channels and, if necessary, on a regional basis, to consider the establishment of bilateral agreements or arrangements where appropriate;

6. Urges States that export chemicals essential to the illicit production of heroin and cocaine, namely acetic anhydride, acetone, ethyl ether, hydrochloric acid, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), potassium permanganate, sulphuric acid and toluene, to establish suitable mechanisms to detect and prevent their diversion and illicit trafficking and, where there is a risk of diversion of or illicit trafficking in those substances, to ensure that:

66/ Ibid., chap. XI, sect. B, decisions 4 (XXXV) and 5 (XXXV).

(a) Exporters of those essential chemicals are identified;

(b) Exporters of those essential chemicals are required to keep detailed records of all export transactions, including details of ultimate consignees, and to make these available for inspection by the competent authorities;

(c) An export authorization is required in respect of any consignments of commercial quantities of those essential chemicals to any State that has been identified as being concerned about the illicit manufacture of heroin or cocaine on its territory or as sensitive as regards the possible diversion of essential chemicals, taking into account the relevant reports of the International Narcotics Control Board, the Customs Cooperation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization;

(d) Applicants for export authorizations are required to provide full details of ultimate consignees and transport arrangements;

(e) The competent authorities, in considering applications for export authorizations, take reasonable steps to verify the legitimacy of transactions, in consultation, where appropriate, with their counterparts in importing countries;

7. Recommends that, if permitted by the basic principles of their legal systems, States should strengthen law enforcement cooperation by applying the technique of controlled delivery at the international level in appropriate circumstances to suspect consignments of precursor and essential chemicals;

8. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in preparing assistance programmes for law enforcement and other agencies in States and regions in which drugs are illicitly manufactured, to give priority to providing resources for improving communications, equipment and training in preventing chemical diversion;

9. Invites the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and national laboratories to consider how they might assist in developing reliable field and laboratory testing methods to be used by national law enforcement agencies and laboratories in identifying scheduled chemicals;

10. Invites Member States to consider how to fund the production and distribution of the field testing kit developed by the Laboratory of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

11. Invites the International Narcotics Control Board to consider, in consultation with Governments, the feasibility of compiling and making available to Governments information on the global pattern of trade in scheduled chemicals, bearing in mind the resource implications of such a requirement and the need to protect information of a commercially sensitive nature;

12. Also invites the International Narcotics Control Board to publish and maintain a directory containing the following information:

(a) The names, addresses and telephone and telefacsimile numbers of the administrative and law enforcement authorities responsible for regulating or enforcing national controls over precursor and essential chemicals;

(b) A summary of the regulatory controls that apply in each State, especially with regard to the importation and exportation of substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention;

13. Requests the General Assembly to allocate adequate resources from within the existing level of resources of the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to discharge their functions under the present resolution and article 12 of the 1988 Convention;

14. Commends the Customs Cooperation Council for its work in establishing a discrete tariff code in the Customs Nomenclature for each of the substances specified in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention;

15. Invites the Customs Cooperation Council to establish a discrete tariff code for any new substance commonly used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the monitoring of which the International Narcotics Control Board might consider to be justified;

16. Invites Governments to establish close cooperation with the chemical industry with a view to identifying suspicious transactions of precursor and essential chemicals and, where appropriate, to encourage the industry to establish codes of conduct to complement and enhance compliance with regulatory requirements;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

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1992/30. Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981; 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989, 1990/31 of 24 May 1990 and 1991/43 of 21 June 1991,

Emphasizing once again that achieving a balance between the licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes constitutes an important aspect of the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control and that resolving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials is an essential step in that direction, _Noting_ the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity in overcoming the problem of excess stocks, which has been imposing heavy financial and other burdens on the traditional supplier countries,

Having noted the valuable recommendations made by the International Narcotics Control Board in its special reports on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, _67_/

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991, _68_/ in particular paragraphs 81 to 88 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,

1. _Urges_ all Governments to continue to give serious consideration to ways to bring about rapid improvement in solving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier countries;

2. _Requests_ all Governments to take measures to implement the Economic and Social Council resolutions on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, particularly in the light of the cautionary note contained in paragraph 82 of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991 _68_/ to the effect that, starting in 1992, projected figures show that world production of opiate raw materials may cease to be below global consumption of opiates;

3. _Commends_ the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts to monitor the implementation of the recommendations contained in its special report for 1989 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, prepared in conjunction with the World Health Organization; _69_/

4. _Encourages_ the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its informal discussions with the main producers of raw materials for opiates and the main importers about the supply and demand question during sessions of the Commission;

5. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

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_67_/ United Nations publication, Sales Nos. E.82.XI.4 and E.89.XI.5.

_68_/ United Nations publication, Sales No. F.91.XI.4.

_69_/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.5.

1992/31. Second phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1989/88 of 26 July 1989, in which it stressed the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production in developing countries, and its resolution 1991/95 of 26 July 1991 on the second phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 45/207 of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly urged the international community to support the efforts of developing countries by increasing even more the flow of resources, including concessional flows for agricultural development,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1416 (LVI) on the second phase of IFAD's Special Programme for Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-sixth ordinary session and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Dakar in July 1992,

Noting with satisfaction the effective implementation of the first phase of the Special Programme, including the mobilization of the target level of $300 million,

Recalling also resolution 67/XIV of the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development on the establishment of a second phase of the Special Programme and its decision, inter alia, to take note of the appeal made by the African members that every effort should be made to reach a target of $300 million for the second phase of the Special Programme and to appeal to all members in a position to do so to contribute generously, on a voluntary basis, to the Special Resources for Sub-Saharan Africa for the second phase of the Special Programme of three years, bearing in mind the level of resources mobilized for the first phase and its successful implementation, 70/

Noting the progress made on the preparatory activities for the launching of the second phase of the Special Programme, including the development of a pipeline of projects in an advanced stage of preparation,

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70/ Report of the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development on its Fourteenth Session (GC/14), chap. 2, sect. H.

Expressing its deep appreciation for the contributions pledged by a number of industrialized and developing Member States to the second phase of the Special Programme,

1. *Appeals* to the international community to contribute generously, on a voluntary basis, to the Second Phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development;

2. *Appeals also* to those donors that have generously made firm pledges for the second phase of the Special Programme to deposit their instruments of contribution so as to permit the second phase of the Special Programme to become effective as soon as possible, in 1992.

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1992/32. *Food and agricultural development*

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the World Food Council on its eighteenth session, held in Nairobi from 23 to 26 June 1992, [71]

Noting the role of the World Food Council in the fight against hunger,

Expressing concern about the ever-increasing number of people suffering from hunger and situations of famine,

Recognizing the need for the role, functioning and mandate of the World Food Council to be reviewed,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the World Food Council at its eighteenth ministerial session; [72]

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the World Food Council to set up an ad hoc committee to make specific proposals concerning the mandate and functions of the World Food Council and options for its future role, for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. [72]

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[71] WFC/1992/10.

[72] Ibid., part one.

1992/33. Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS, 73/

1. Endorses the updated global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS as the global policy framework; 74/

2. Also endorses the recommendations of the Management Committee of the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS concerning coordination of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/AIDS activities at both the global and the country level, and requests all relevant organizations of the United Nations system to collaborate in carrying out those recommendations; 75/

3. Requests the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, in elaborating improved country-level coordination mechanisms, to take into account the important role the resident coordinator should play in such mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of the updated global strategy;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, acting in close collaboration with other appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 on further developments concerning coordination of HIV/AIDS activities at the global and country levels.

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1992/34. Activities of transnational corporations in South Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1991/54 of 26 July 1991,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of transnational corporations in South Africa, 76/

73/ A/47/289-E/1992/68, annex.

74/ World Health Assembly document A45/29.

75/ GPA/GMC/92.14.

76/ E/C.10/1992/6 and Corr.1.

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, [77] which contains guidelines on how to end apartheid through genuine negotiations,

Welcoming the recent developments in South Africa, including the repeal or amendment of the major apartheid laws, the formation of the Patriotic/United Front, the ongoing process of negotiations, *inter alia*, under the auspices of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, and the outcome of the whites-only referendum of 17 March 1992,

Gravely concerned about the escalation of politically inspired violence in South Africa despite the signing of the National Peace Accord on 14 September 1991,

Reiterating the urgent need for the removal of the remaining obstacles to the creation of an atmosphere conducive to constitutional negotiations,

Mindful of its obligations towards the complete eradication of apartheid, reaffirmed in General Assembly resolutions 44/244 of 17 September 1990, 45/176 A of 19 December 1990 and 46/79 A of 13 December 1991,

1. Welcomes the recent positive political developments in South Africa, which enhance the possibilities for the total eradication of apartheid in South Africa;

2. Reaffirms that Governments, entrepreneurs and enterprises, including transnational corporations, have contributed to the demise of the apartheid system, and invites them to give their full and concerted support to this end, as well as to take appropriate measures regarding the vulnerable and critical process now under way in South Africa, with a view to achieving the total eradication of the apartheid system and the establishment of a united non-racial and democratic South Africa;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) In close cooperation with the relevant organs of the United Nations, to continue the work of collecting and disseminating information on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa, including the list of transnational corporations conducting operations there;

(b) To continue preparing studies on the level, form and responsibilites of operation of transnational corporations in South Africa, including their non-equity business arrangements and their involvement in particular sectors of the South African economy;

(c) To continue examining possible contributions of transnational corporations to the construction of a united and non-racial democratic South Africa in the economic and social fields, taking into account the special need for development in the areas of human resources, particularly the training of black South African entrepreneurs, employment, housing and health;

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[77] General Assembly resolution S-16/1, annex.

(d) To report to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its nineteenth session, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution.

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1992/35. *Activities of the former United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and of its successor, the Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development*

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the question of trends in foreign direct investment, 78/ transnational corporations and economic growth through technology, 79/ transnational corporations in the new world economy: issues and policy implications, 80/ the international framework for transnational corporations 81/ and the activities of the former United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and of the joint units established with the regional commissions; 82/

2. *Reaffirms* that the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat are focal points within the United Nations system for matters concerning foreign direct investment as it relates to transnational corporations and that the mandate of the former United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations is fully subsumed under this Division;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the research, technical cooperation, advisory services, training programmes and information services provided by the former United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to the States Members of the United Nations, and, to this end, affirms the importance of maintaining these activities and programmes as well as improving upon them, as appropriate, under the new administrative arrangements;

78/ E/C.10/1992/3.

79/ E/C.10/1992/4.

80/ E/C.10/1992/5.

81/ E/C.10/1992/8.

82/ E/C.10/1992/9.

4. _Notes_ the need for the Commission to examine, during its nineteenth session, the activities and programme of work of the Division in the field of foreign direct investment as it relates to transnational corporations in order to ensure coordination with, and avoid duplication of, the activities of other United Nations bodies;

5. _Stresses_ the importance of transparency in the area of foreign direct investment, and requests the Division to contribute towards increasing that transparency in the framework of its technical assistance and information activities;

6. _Takes note_ of the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, [83] and reaffirms the importance of its work in contributing towards greater transparency in the activities of transnational corporations;

7. _Requests_ the Division to assist developing countries in the creation of a favourable investment climate and, to that end, in the development of their endogenous capacity conducive to the encouragement of foreign investment;

8. _Also requests_ the Division to continue to include in its technical cooperation activities advice on the interrelationship between foreign direct investment and interregional, regional and subregional economic integration;

9. _Further requests_ the Division to examine ways and means of assisting member States, in particular developing countries, in attracting foreign investment, _inter alia_, through the setting up of joint ventures and free economic zones;

10. _Calls upon_ the Division to strengthen its work concerning cooperation in and related to the transfer of technology;

11. _Requests_ the Division to strengthen its activities in matters relating to the role of transnational corporations in the development of small and medium-sized enterprises;

12. _Also requests_ the Division to study the effects of deregulation and privatization policies in developing countries on attracting foreign direct investment flows and, in this context, to make appropriate recommendations thereon;

13. _Takes note_ of the consultations being undertaken by the President of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 45/186 of 21 December 1990 on code of conduct on transnational corporations;

14. _Encourages_ the Division to strengthen and further develop the functions of the joint units established with the regional commissions, especially by developing programmes that are adapted to the needs of the respective regions;

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[83] E/C.10/1992/12.

15. _Invites_ donor countries, particularly developed countries, to provide extra financial support for research, and the advisory and information work of the Division so as to contribute further to a better understanding between transnational corporations and developing countries;

16. _Requests_ the Division to pay attention in particular to developing countries, especially the least developed countries and other countries in Africa that have faced a drop in foreign direct investment inflows, and to report thereon to the Commission at its nineteenth session;

17. _Takes note_ of the conclusions of the United Nations symposium on globalization and developing countries, held at The Hague on 30 March 1992, and requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other organizations, to develop a joint programme on the interrelationship of investment, trade, technology and development, with a view to enhancing the contribution of transnational corporations to the development of developing countries through trade and investment, for consideration by the Commission at its nineteenth session.

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1992/36. _Privatization and foreign investment in the context of economic restructuring_

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the fact that numerous countries attach growing importance to privatization of enterprises, administrative deregulation, increased competition, open markets and demonopolization of their economic activities as a means to increase economic efficiency, growth and development, in the context of their economic restructuring policies,

Stressing the important role that foreign direct investment can play in the process of privatization in those countries,

Taking note of the difficulties those countries encounter in the process of privatization, administrative deregulation and demonopolization of their economic activities,

Noting the work the former United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations has performed so far in analysing new approaches to the process of privatization, administrative deregulation and demonopolization of economic activities,

1. _Requests_ the Secretary-General, in coordination with other relevant international organizations, to enhance technical cooperation activities in order to assist all interested countries in attracting foreign investment and transnational corporations so as to contribute to the implementation of privatization programmes, in the context of their economic reforms;

2. _Invites_ the Secretary-General to explore further, through case-by-case studies of foreign investment, new approaches to the process of

privatization, administrative deregulation and demonopolization of economic activities;

3. _Recognizes_ the need to diversify sources of funding for research and technical cooperation activities and, to that end, invites voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Technical Cooperation Programme of the former United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, and requests the Secretary-General to seek to mobilize resources from various sources, including non-governmental organizations, and to report to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its twentieth session.

41st plenary meeting
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1992/37. International Conference on Population and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1989/91 of 26 July 1989 and 1991/93 of 26 July 1991,

1. _Takes note_ of the report of the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development on the status of preparatory activities for the Conference; [84]

2. _Accepts with gratitude_ the offer of the Government of Egypt to host the Conference;

3. _Decides_ to convene the Conference in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994.

41st plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/38. International cooperation and coordination of efforts to address and mitigate the consequences of the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1990/50 of 13 July 1990 and 1991/51 of 26 July 1991,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/190 of 21 December 1990 and 46/150 of 18 December 1991,

Taking note with appreciation of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150,

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[84] E/1992/60.

Taking note of the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the first part of its thirty-second session, [85]

Taking note with appreciation of the contribution made by Member States and by organizations of the United Nations system in the development of cooperation to mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster and encouraging further contributions, including contributions to projects under the joint plan executed by the organizations of the United Nations system,

Expressing profound concern about the ongoing effects on the lives and health of people, especially children, in the affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine and also in other countries affected by the Chernobyl disaster,

Aware of the need to strengthen further the coordination of active efforts, through international and, in particular, national measures, to mitigate and minimize the radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental consequences of that disaster, as well as its possible long-term effects, including those resulting from transboundary contamination,

Stressing the importance of providing extensive information on all aspects of the Chernobyl disaster and its causes for the purpose of avoiding similar calamities in the future,

Stressing the responsibility of each State, particularly through its safety authorities and its plant operators, for the safety of its nuclear power plants and encouraging cooperation to this and throughout the world, in particular in Central and Eastern Europe, and emphasizing the high priority that should be given by the countries concerned to eliminating this danger through safety improvements and other appropriate measures with the support of the international community,

1. *Takes note* of the practical measures that have been taken by the Secretary-General to coordinate the activities of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other measures to implement General Assembly resolutions 45/190 and 46/150;

2. *Appeals* to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, charity foundations, the business community, scientific bodies and individuals to make contributions and to provide all possible social, medical, food and other humanitarian assistance for the purpose of rehabilitation of the population in the affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine;

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[85] See A/47/16 (Part I). The final report will be issued in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/47/16).

3. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation for Chernobyl to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of resolutions 45/190 and 46/150.

41st plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/39. Review of the conditions necessary for the effective functioning of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Having regard to Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations which provides that the Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence,

Recalling General Assembly decision 46/431 of 17 December 1991,

Bearing in mind Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 containing arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, of which paragraph 43 provides that the Secretariat should be so organized as to enable it to carry out the duties assigned to it concerning the consultative arrangements,

Considering the unique role played by the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat as the focal point for cooperation between the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council,

Considering further the increasing importance of the role and activities of the non-governmental organizations in consultative status, particularly with regard to United Nations conferences and their related preparatory activities,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the conditions necessary for the effective functioning of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the United Nations Secretariat, 86/

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General, prepared in pursuance of General Assembly decision 46/431; 86/

2. Notes with concern that, as documented in the report of the Secretary-General, 87/ the workload of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit

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86/ E/1992/63.

87/ Ibid., paras. 31 and 32.

of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat has consistently increased over the years, while resources have remained at the same level since 1947, when the Unit was established;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to respond to the needs of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit and to adopt appropriate measures, to the extent possible within existing resourses during the biennium 1992-1993 to address the problems posed by the situation, in particular relating to the resources required for the Unit to carry out its functions effectively;

4. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a brief report on actions taken in 1992 and those planned for 1993 as short-term solutions to improve the situation of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider, to the extent possible within existing resources, increasing the human and financial resources of the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit in order to enable it to fulfil its mandate under Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) within the framework of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993, through the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

41st plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/40. *Activities of the United Nations system in the Baltic States and the Commonwealth of Independent States*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling decision 92/43, adopted on 26 May 1992 by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its thirty-ninth session, [88] and decision 1992/19, adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund at its regular session of 1992, [89] concerning the activities of the United Nations system in the Baltic States and the Commonwealth of Independent States,

Reaffirming the importance it attaches to an integrated United Nations system approach to, and presence in, the region,

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[88] See E/1992/L.23. For the final text, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 8* (E/1992/28).

[89] See E/1992/L.28. For the final text, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 9* (E/1992/29).

1. Requests the various bodies of the United Nations system:

(a) In consultation with the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, to reach an early agreement that will ensure such an integrated approach and presence in the countries concerned, including common administrative support arrangements;

(b) In providing assistance to the countries concerned, to take account of the national priorities of those countries and of the comparative advantages of each of the bodies of the United Nations system;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to prepare a report on ways of ensuring such an integrated approach and presence in the countries concerned and the steps already taken to do so, which would be annexed to the report for the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

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1992/41. Technical cooperation among developing countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the continued validity and importance of all the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action [90] in promoting technical cooperation among developing countries,

Reaffirming further the recommendation that the entire United Nations development system must be permeated by the spirit of technical cooperation among developing countries and that all relevant organizations of the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoters and catalysts of technical cooperation among developing countries, [91]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/191 of 21 December 1990 and 46/143 of 17 December 1991 on developing human resources for development,

Recognizing that increased cooperation is taking place among developing countries and their institutions through the sharing of expertise, experience and facilities,

Recognizing also that technical cooperation among developing countries is an effective tool for implementing development programmes and projects through the use of relevant experience and expertise and could also facilitate trade among developing countries,

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[90] Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[91] Ibid., part one, chap. I, para. 45.

Reiterating that developing countries have a primary responsibility for promoting technical cooperation among themselves, and that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities and should play a prominent role as promoters and catalysts of technical cooperation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

Taking note with appreciation of the recent measures taken by organizations of the United Nations system to identify technical cooperation among developing countries as a priority theme, provide increased support to promotional activities and arrange for monitoring technical cooperation among developing countries through the mechanisms established for project appraisal and approval,

Concerned, however, that technical cooperation among developing countries since the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action has not been widespread and is still marginally applied in the implementation of programmes and projects,

1. Calls upon all parties in the development effort to make concerted, planned and vigorous endeavours to benefit from utilization of the capacities of developing countries, by giving their full support and first consideration to the use of the modality of technical cooperation among developing countries;

2. Urges all parties to enhance the scope and application of the modality in work carried out at all stages of the project cycle;

3. Requests all parties to increase support activities aimed at enhancing awareness in government institutions, the private sector and non-governmental organizations of the modality of technical cooperation among developing countries;

4. Calls for increased use, where appropriate, by developed country partners of consultants from developing countries so as, inter alia, to improve the cost-effectiveness of projects and programmes;

5. Urges the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations of the United Nations development system to consider improvements to the working and scope of the Information Referral System (INRES), to improve and expand data and information on existing technical capabilities in developing countries through INRES and to enhance access to such information;

6. Also urges the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations of the United Nations development system to intensify, within existing resources, their efforts to build national capacity for human resources development in developing countries;

7. Invites all countries and organizations of the United Nations development system to review further their policies and practices to facilitate the use of technical cooperation among developing countries in the design, formulation, implementation and evaluation of programmes and projects supported by them;

8. Urges developing countries to encourage greater use of technical cooperation among developing countries in the implementation of national development activities and projects, including procurement practices;

9. Invites developing countries to strengthen their national focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries to enable them to promote more effectively and monitor progress in technical cooperation among developing countries;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 on his assessment of the implementation of the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/42. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/173 of 19 December 1991 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, as well as previous resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council, in which the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system were called upon to expand and intensify their programmes of assistance in response to the urgent needs of Lebanon,

Aware of the deteriorating economic conditions of Lebanon and the magnitude of the country's prevailing needs,

Noting with great concern the high rate of inflation in Lebanon during the past few years, the catastrophic erosion of the value of the country's currency and the severe destruction of its infrastructure,

1. Appeals to all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to mobilize all possible assistance for the Government of Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to inform the Council at its substantive session of 1993 of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting
30 July 1992

1992/43. Strengthening the role of the regional commissions

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and 46/235 of 13 April 1992 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, 46/145 of 17 December 1991 on regional economic integration among developing countries, and other relevant Assembly resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation, 92/ including his views on the role of the regional commissions within the framework of an integrated approach to enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind that regional economic integration is important in expanding trade and investment, particularly in developing countries, and that

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92/ E/1992/65.

regional economic integration has the potential to strengthen global economic and social development,

1. Urges the regional commissions to take steps to enable them fully to play their role in assisting their member States, in particular the developing countries, to promote accelerated and sustainable development through an integrated approach;

2. Recommends that, when preparing regional technical cooperation programmes, all relevant bodies of the United Nations development system coordinate their work with the regional commissions with a view to achieving a better and more focused use of available resources, greater coherence of action and, therefore, greater and more concentrated impact;

3. Also recommends that the regional commissions participate fully in the programme budget process at United Nations Headquarters;

4. Urges that priority setting for programming should take fully into account the views of member States;

5. Also urges the regional commissions, at the request of member States, together with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with the Cartagena commitment, 93/ to contribute to the identification, preparation and implementation of specific projects to facilitate economic integration and to submit them to bilateral donors, regional economic integration organizations, regional development banks and financial institutions for their consideration;

6. Requests each regional commission to study the possibility of assisting member States, as appropriate, to participate fully and effectively at the sessions of the regional commissions;

7. Stresses the role and important contribution of the regional commissions, within their mandates, in the follow-up and implementation of the decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular those contained in Agenda 21;

8. Stresses further the importance of the regional commissions being part of the continued reform process in the economic and social fields, bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 45/264 and 46/235;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council at its substantive session of 1993 on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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31 July 1992

93/ TD(VIII)/Misc.4.

1992/44. Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 1991-2000

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989, in which the Assembly proclaimed the period 1991-2000, the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and Assembly decision 46/458 of 20 December 1991 on the programme for the Second Decade,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, which identifies the Second Decade as a major programme for African regional economic integration,

Recalling further its resolution 1991/81 of 26 July 1991 on the Second Decade,

Stressing the need to integrate the programme for the Second Decade into the overall framework of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, in particular the commitment of African countries and the international community to promote domestic and foreign direct investment in Africa, as reflected in the relevant paragraphs of the New Agenda,

Recalling the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, 94/

Considering resolution GC.4/Res.8 of 22 November 1991 of the fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in which the General Conference adopted the programme for the Second Decade as one of the top priority programmes of that organization and recommended its adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992, 95/

Considering also resolution 739 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, 96/ in which the Conference of Ministers adopted the programme for the Second Decade, and decision 1 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992, 97/ in which the Conference of Ministers recommended the adoption of the programme by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992, and the provision to the Economic Commission for Africa of adequate resources to enable it to support the African countries and subregional organizations in the implementation of their programmes for the Second Decade,

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94/ A/CONF.151/26.

95/ See GC.4/INF.4.

96/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 13 (E/1992/33), chap. IV, sect. A.

97/ Ibid., sect. B.

Cognizant of the appeal made by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in resolution AHG/CM/Res.1399 (LVI) of 1 July 1992, to the General Assembly to adopt, at its forty-seventh session, the programme for the Second Decade, and of the endorsement by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the programme,

1. Endorses the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, including the national, subregional and regional components; 98/

2. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its forty-seventh session, adopt the programme for the Second Decade;

3. Recommends that the General Assembly adjust the period for the programme for the Second Decade, established in its resolution 44/237, to cover the years 1993-2002;

4. Takes note of the efforts already undertaken in Africa to establish an environment to attract domestic and foreign investment, calls for further efforts in this regard and urges the international community to take the necesssary steps to encourage direct foreign investment and support the policy changes undertaken in African countries;

5. Recommends that the General Assembly urge the African countries, financial institutions and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to adopt an integrated approach to the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade, taking full account of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s; 99/

6. Recommends also that the General Assembly urge the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the institutions and agencies of the United Nations system, the African States and subregional and regional organizations to integrate the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in the implementation of the Second Decade;

7. Appeals to the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral funding institutions, to increase significantly their contributions to the industrial sector in African countries so as to ensure the successful and sustained implementation of the programme for the Second Decade;

8. Urges international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank, to ensure full support for the programme for the Second Decade and the effective implementation of that programme at the national and subregional levels;

98/ E/1992/14/Add.1 (Parts I and II).

99/ General Assembly resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

9. Reiterates its recommendations that the General Assembly provide the Economic Commission for Africa with adequate resources to enable it to assist African countries and organizations effectively in the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/45. Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1991/74 of 26 July 1991 and other relevant resolutions concerning the Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar, and the activities that the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe were requested to carry out regarding the preparation of an evaluation report on the studies relating to the project in the period 1982-1993 for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993,

Conscious of the contribution of the project to transport development and to physical integration at the regional and interregional levels,

Noting that Council resolution 1991/74 does not impose any financial burden on the budgets of the two Commissions concerned, since the Governments of Morocco and Spain are making available most of the financial resources needed to perform the activities mandated in that resolution,

Bearing in mind the necessary involvement of experts from the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe in coordinating the evaluation process requested in resolution 1991/74,

Recalling that, in resolution 1991/74, the Council called upon the Secretary-General to allocate as far as possible sufficient resources to the two Commissions, within existing priorities, for the preparation of the above-mentioned evaluation report,

Noting that the Secretary-General has not been able to allocate the necessary resources from within existing appropriations,

Requests the Secretary-General, taking account of relevant priorities, to provide the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe, within existing resources for the relevant sections of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, with the necessary budgetary resources to enable them to prepare effectively and efficiently the evaluation report requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1991/74.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/46. Admission of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan as members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the note by the Secretariat on the admission of new members to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and amendment of the terms of reference of the Commission, 100/

Noting that members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific have agreed to the inclusion of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in the geographical scope of the Commission and their admission as members of the Commission,

1. Recommends that Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan be included in the geographical scope of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and be admitted as members of the Commission;

2. Decides to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/47. Admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in accordance with paragraph 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission,

Decides to amend paragraph 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

100/ E/1992/88.

1992/48. Admission of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands as members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands have become members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in accordance with paragraph 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission,

Decides to amend paragraphs 3 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/49. Admission of French Polynesia and New Caledonia as associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that French Polynesia and New Caledonia have become associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in accordance with paragraph 5 of the terms of reference of the Commission,

Decides to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/50. Admission of Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan as members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific has recommended the inclusion of Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan in the geographical scope of the Commission and their admission as members of the Commission,

Approves the recommendation of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan be included in the geographical scope of the Commission and be admitted as members of the Commission, Decides to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission accordingly.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/51. Strengthening the Economic Commission for Africa to face Africa's development challenges in the 1990s

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa, as adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 671 (XXV) of 29 April 1958, and amended by resolutions 974 D (XXXVI), section I, of 5 July 1963, 1343 (XLV) of 18 July 1968 and 1978/68 of 4 August 1978,

Recalling also the various resolutions that have implications on the mandate and operations of the Commission, including, in particular, General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, and Assembly resolutions 33/202 of 29 January 1979 and 44/211 of 21 December 1989,

Recalling further the endorsement by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1991/302 of 26 July 1991 of resolution 718 (XXVI) of 12 May 1991 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on the revitalization of the mandate and operational framework of the regional commission for Africa, 101/

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 45/177 of 19 December 1990, 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and 46/235 of 13 April 1992 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, in which it was stated that the regional commissions should be enabled fully to play their role under the authority of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and that those regional commissions located in developing countries should be strengthened in the context of the overall objectives of the ongoing restructuring and revitalization process,

Reiterating the validity of the general orientation of the programme of work of the Commission, as outlined in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, 102/ including the identified individual subprogrammes,

Convinced that the many and important changes that are taking place in the member States of the Commission, in the international environment and in the United Nations system as a whole will necessitate new approaches by the Commission in carrying out its mandate and new relationships with its constituency and partners, with a view to increasing its impact,

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101/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 16 (E/1991/37), chap. IV.

102/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. II.

Having examined the in-depth analysis made by the Acting Executive Secretary of the Commission as contained in the document entitled "The Economic Commission for Africa in the 1990s: a policy and management framework for facing Africa's development challenges", [103]

1. _Congratulates_ the Acting Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa for taking the initiative to establish a task force to review and appraise the policy orientation, programmes and management capacity of the Commission and for his excellent analysis of the pertinent issues and the useful and innovative proposals he has made;

2. _Requests_ the Executive Secretary of the Commission to ensure that there is a clear and concrete balance between the research and operational activities of the secretariat of the Commission and to focus all such activities on the specific realities and characteristics of the African region and on individual subregions;

3. _Also requests_ the Executive Secretary of the Commission to ensure that its activities are fully grounded in sound data and information systems, through the strengthening of the Pan-African Information and Documentation System (PADIS) and providing it with adequate financial resources;

4. _Further requests_ the Executive Secretary to ascertain that the implementation of all subprogrammes contained in the programme of work of the Commission is solidly based on the full attainment of the identified basic indicators of achievement of the objectives of the Commission, namely, strengthening the advisory role of the Commission on socio-economic questions; promoting regional cooperation and integration; enhancing the efficiency of the public sector; promoting private initiatives and entrepreneurship; development, dissemination and utilization of science and technology; ensuring a desirable balance between food supply, population, human settlements and environment; fostering human-centred development; achieving structural transformation and diversification of African economies; and promotion of women in development;

5. _Welcomes_ the process of frequent and close consultations of the secretariat with member States and donors, including with their representatives at Addis Ababa, through regular briefing sessions;

6. _Recommends_ the establishment, within existing resources, of a consultative mechanism that would advise the Executive Secretary on the grouping of conferences along specific themes, including the scheduling and preparation of conferences, meetings, seminars and workshops, taking into account the need to harmonize them with those of the Organization of African Unity and the African Development Bank to avoid duplication and achieve greater efficiency;

7. _Urges_ the Executive Secretary to explore all possibilities to establish or strengthen the relationships of the Commission with African

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[103] E/ECA/CM.18/4.

intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, bilateral and multilateral development cooperation agencies and non-governmental organizations, including, in particular, the possibility of establishing joint units or special programmes with the specialized agencies, and the creation of a special unit within the secretariat of the Commission to coordinate the increased joint activities of the Commission with non-governmental organizations;

8. Expresses appreciation to the General Assembly for providing additional resources to the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres and, consequently, recommends that, in conformity with resolution 702 (XXV) of 19 May 1990 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on transforming and strengthening the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Commission, 104/ the Centres should be further strengthened through the redeployment of resources, should be given specific assignments with respect to technical assistance and advisory services for the execution of joint projects of member States within the framework of the intergovernmental organizations in their respective subregions, and should be enabled to act as the major subregional focal points for collecting and disseminating information on all aspects of economic cooperation and integration;

9. Also expresses its gratitude to the General Assembly for providing the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning with four additional posts for the biennium 1992-1993, thus enabling the Institute to contribute to the process of strengthening the operational capacity of the Commission in meeting the challenges facing Africa in the 1990s, and requests the redeployment of resources which would enable the Institute to assume additional responsibility;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary, in close cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to undertake a thorough examination of the problems and constraints facing the institutions sponsored by the Commission and subsequently make concrete proposals aimed at alleviating the different problems and consider alternative solutions such as merging some of the institutions;

11. Appeals to bilateral and multilateral donors to increase their financial and other forms of assistance to the Economic Commission for Africa to enable it to shoulder its responsibilities to member States in the form of extrabudgetary operational activities;

12. Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake, as necessary, reforms in the structure of the secretariat so as to achieve full consistency with the new orientations recommended in the present resolution and attain greater efficiency and increased capacity for the secretariat to serve as an effective organ for the economic and social development of Africa;

104/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 13 (E/1990/42), chap. IV.

13. Requests the Executive Secretary to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its 19th meeting.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/52. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: strengthening the role and functions of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa, as adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 671 (XXV) of 29 April 1958, and amended by resolutions 974 D (XXXVI), section I, of 5 July 1963, 1343 (XLV) of 18 July 1968 and 1978/68 of 4 August 1978,

Recalling also its decision 1991/302 of 26 July 1991, in which the Council endorsed Conference of Ministers resolution 718 (XXVI) of 12 May 1991 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on the revitalization of the mandate and operational framework of the regional commission for Africa, 101/

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 45/177 of 19 December 1990, 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and 46/235 of 13 April 1992 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, in which it was stated that the regional commissions should be enabled fully to play their role under the authority of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and that those regional commissions located in developing countries should be strengthened in the context of the overall objectives of the ongoing restructuring and revitalization process,

Convinced that the Economic Commission for Africa plays a vital catalytic role in the coordination and execution of intercountry programmes and projects aimed at strengthening regional cooperation and integration, especially by fostering the goals of the African Economic Community,

1. Reaffirms the continuing validity of the role of the regional commissions as important organs of the United Nations for promoting the socio-economic development of their respective regions;

2. Appeals to the Secretary-General that, in the context of the ongoing restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, due recognition is accorded to the vital role of the regional commissions.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/53. Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1991/64 of 26 July 1991 on the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women,

Recognizing the critical role of rural women as food producers and architects of household food security,

Noting with deep concern the continuing rise in the number of rural women living in poverty,

Reiterating its commitment to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of rural women,

Welcoming the organization of the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women, held at Geneva on 25 and 26 February 1992, with the participation of a large number of First Ladies and other high-level delegations,

Expressing its appreciation to the Patron of the Summit, to the core group of First Ladies who launched the initiative to convene the Summit and to the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other institutions that provided support for the Summit,

1. Welcomes the adoption by the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women of the Geneva Declaration for Rural Women; 105/

2. Urges all States to work for the achievement of the goals endorsed in the Geneva Declaration;

3. Urges all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take into account the goals of the Geneva Declaration in carrying out their programmes, and invites the relevant governing bodies to consider specific measures, within their competence, to address the special needs of rural women in the light of the Geneva Declaration.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/54. Cooperation in fisheries in Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/184 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 1990/77 of 27 July 1990 and 1991/73 of 26 July 1991,

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105/ A/47/308-E/1992/97, annex.

Aware of the importance of regional and subregional agreements for the development of fishery resources,

Considering the need to encourage these initiatives, which are directed towards attaining food self-sufficiency, improving nutrition, diversifying exports, promoting employment and ensuring the sustainable development of fishery resources,

Welcoming the convening, at Rabat in 1989 and at Dakar in 1991, of the first and second sessions of the Ministerial Conference on Cooperation in Fisheries among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation in fisheries in Africa [106] and the oral report by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

2. Welcomes the progress achieved in implementing the cooperation programmes of the Ministerial Conference on Cooperation in Fisheries among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean;

3. Invites the Conference to intensify its activities with a view to ensuring the sustainable development of fishery resources, in particular through the adoption of effective norms in the area of fisheries planning and management, further encouragement for the compilation and dissemination of fishery statistics as well as marine scientific research and for the protection and continued monitoring of the marine resources of the region;

4. Welcomes the support shown by the organizations of the United Nations system and by donor countries for the achievement of Conference objectives;

5. Reiterates its appeal to the international community, organizations of the United Nations system, donor countries and international and regional financial institutions to contribute generously to the implementation of Conference programmes and projects;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1994, a report by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, working in cooperation with the other relevant organizations and in close consultation with the Acting Chairman of the Conference, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution and on the outcome of the third session of the Ministerial Conference on Cooperation in Fisheries among the African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean, to be held in Cape Verde in 1993;

7. Decides to include in the agenda of its substantive session of 1994 an item entitled "Cooperation in fisheries in Africa".

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

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[106] A/47/279-E/1992/79.

1992/55. Combating aridity, soil erosion, salinity, water-logging, desertification and the effects of drought in South Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1991/97 of 26 July 1991,

Taking note of the interim note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/97, [107]

Stressing that South Asia, one of the most populous regions in the world, contains significant areas subject to aridity, soil erosion, salinity, water-logging, desertification and the effects of drought, which affect the lives of millions of people and the entire environment of the region,

Stressing also the importance of the study requested in its resolution 1991/97 in the context of national and international cooperative efforts,

1. Notes with concern that the complete implementation of resolution 1991/97 could not be carried out and its results presented to the Council at its substantive session of 1992;

2. Urges the Secretary-General, in full compliance with resolution 1991/97, to submit the study to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/56. Development of the energy resources of developing countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the critical importance of the development of energy resources of developing countries and the need for measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, to develop their energy resources in order to meet their needs through cooperation, assistance and investment in the field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national policies, plans and priorities,

Reaffirming also that the developing countries have the primary responsibility for the strategies and policies for exploration and development of their energy resources,

Recognizing the importance of sustainable development,

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[107] E/1992/53.

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries; 108/

2. Reaffirms that an adequate flow of external resources in support of the national efforts of developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, is needed to finance, within the legislative framework of each country, the exploration and development of their energy resources;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the matter under constant review and to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 a report on the efforts made in this regard;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 on the role of the United Nations in devising ways and means of mobilizing the international community to increase efforts for comprehensive national, bilateral and multilateral measures to accelerate the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries, with full respect for their national sovereignty;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to draw this matter to the attention of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and Energy for Development at its first substantive session.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/57. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/199 of 20 December 1991,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 33/ to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

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108/ A/47/202-E/1992/51.

Expressing its concern at the establishment by Israel, the occupying Power, of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the settlements of new immigrants therein,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[109]

2. *Deplores* the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and regards the settlements as unlawful and without any legal effect;

3. *Recognizes* the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan;

4. *Strongly deplores* Israel's practices in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, in particular its confiscation of land, its appropriation of water resources, its depletion of other economic resources and its displacement and deportation of the population of those territories;

5. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being without any legal validity;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/58. *Assistance to the Palestinian people*

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*Assistance to the Palestinian people*"

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 46/201 of 20 December 1991,

"*Taking into account* the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory against the Israeli occupation, including Israeli economic and social policies and practices,

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[109] A/47/294-E/1992/84.

"*Rejecting* Israeli restrictions on external economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory,

"*Concerned* about the economic losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Gulf crisis,

"*Aware* of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

"*Affirming* that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General; [110/]

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

"3. *Requests* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking into account the economic losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Gulf crisis;

"4. *Calls* for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

"5. *Also calls* for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin;

"6. *Further calls* for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

"7. *Reiterates its call* for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

"8. *Calls* for facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian development banks in the occupied Palestinian territory, with a view to promoting investment, production, employment and income therein;

"9. *Recognizes* the need for convening a seminar on assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, and, in this regard, suggests to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable

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[110/] A/47/212-E/1992/54.

Rights of the Palestinian people to consider, in its programme for 1992-1993, convening such a seminar, taking into account the assistance needs of the Palestinian people in the light of the developments in the region;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General 111/ and the report of the Acting President of the Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 112/

Having heard the statements made by the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and by the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies on the subject, including in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/68 of 26 July 1991,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to assist in the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies,

Recalling General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, containing the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

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111/ A/47/281.

112/ E/1992/85.

Recognizing that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid in South Africa has been eradicated and South Africa has been transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, and reiterating, therefore, that all the necessary measures should be adopted at the present time to bring a speedy end to the apartheid system in the interest of all the people of southern Africa, the African continent and the world at large,

Deeply concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have not been fully achieved,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the non-self-governing small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, and recalling relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Also bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990, [113]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/70 of 11 December 1991 on cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting with appreciation that assistance has continued to be extended to refugees from southern Africa through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

1. Takes note of the report of the Acting President of the Economic and Social Council, and endorses the observations and suggestions contained therein;

2. Also takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspiration of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate in varying forms and degrees with the United Nations and the regional organizations concerned in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

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[113] See A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4.

5. Recommends that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other related resolutions of the United Nations system;

6. Requests the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate additional programmes of assistance to the remaining Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories within the framework of their respective mandates;

7. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to take appropriate measures within their spheres of competence in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

8. Also requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the text entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations; 114/

9. Welcomes the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and in coordinating the activities of the specialized agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

10. Urges the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories at the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. Urges the governing bodies of those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of their regular sessions a separate item on the progress made and action to be taken by their organizations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies;

12. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for

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114/ Ibid., chap. II.

the full implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and to submit the proposals as a matter of priority to their governing and legislative organs;

13. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular with regard to increased support for the opponents of apartheid, the use of concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid and ensuring the non-relaxation of existing measures to encourage the South African regime to eradicate apartheid until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes;

14. Stresses in the context of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the need for the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization, to withstand any further such acts and to continue to support the people of South Africa;

15. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 1992 of the Economic and Social Council;

16. Requests the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report thereon to the Council;

17. Also requests the President of the Council to maintain contact with the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, which is the focal point for the international campaign against apartheid, and to report thereon to the Council as appropriate;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, with particular attention to coordination and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 1993;

19. Decides to keep these questions under continuous review.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/60. The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1991/70 of 26 July 1991,

Taking note with appreciation of the report prepared by the Secretary-General analysing the causes of the present situation with respect to United Nations informatics systems, [115] and of the outline of solutions presented in that report,

1. Stresses the priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for States Members of the United Nations and for observers to the growing computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations;

2. Reiterates the urgent need for representatives of States to be closely consulted and actively associated with the respective executive and governing bodies of the concerned United Nations institutions, such as the International Computing Centre and the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems, dealing with informatics within the United Nations system, so that the specific needs of States as internal end-users can be given due priority;

3. Calls for the urgent implementation of measures, if necessary in a phased programme, in order to achieve the objective of easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for all Member States and observers, in particular through their permanent missions, to United Nations computerized databases and information systems and services;

4. Requests that the initial phases of this action programme be implemented from within existing resources and in full consultation with the representatives of States;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the follow-up action taken on the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993;

6. Calls on Member States to pursue similar action in the governing bodies of the specialized agencies within which they are represented.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

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[115] E/1992/78.

1992/61. Assistance to Yemen

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Yemen, [116]

Noting the social and economic challenges for Yemen, arising from the merging of the two parts of that country, the returning Yemeni expatriates and the increasing number of refugees from Somalia,

1. *Notes with interest* the Round-table Conference for Yemen, which was held at Geneva on 30 June and 1 July 1992, the sectoral follow-up meetings and the next round-table conference, scheduled for late 1993;

2. *Calls upon* Governments and all regional and international organizations to continue their efforts to provide their special assistance to Yemen so that it may overcome the difficulties arising from the above-mentioned challenges;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

1992/62. Establishment of new subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/235 of 13 April 1992,

Reaffirming also its decision 1992/218 of 30 April 1992,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed consolidated mandates of the new subsidiary bodies of the Council, [117]

Bearing in mind that these new subsidiary bodies will contribute to the efforts of the international community towards sustainable development,

1. *Reaffirms* the mandates of the new subsidiary bodies, namely, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development, as set forth in the relevant resolutions of the

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[116] A/47/283-E/1992/83.

[117] E/1992/76.

Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, including General Assembly resolution 46/235; 118/

2. Approves the draft provisional agendas and programmes of work for the first sessions of the new subsidiary bodies, as contained in the note by the Secretary-General;

3. Requests those bodies to make recommendations, at their first sessions, about their future work programmes, taking into account their respective mandates and the follow-up of the relevant provisions of Agenda 21 94/ as may be approved by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

4. Invites the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 9 of the annex to its resolution 46/235, to consider, at its forty-seventh session, any relevant institutional changes and recommendations made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session and by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development regarding, in particular, the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development.

42nd plenary meeting
31 July 1992

118/ The mandates applicable to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development are derived from General Assembly resolutions 34/218, 41/183, 42/192, 44/14 and 46/235. The terms of reference of the Committee on Natural Resources were established by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1535 (XLIX) of 27 July 1970. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/235, the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development will retain the current mandate of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, including the consideration of its relation to environment and development. In addition, it will take over the present mandate of the Committee on Natural Resources pertaining to energy, as defined in Economic and Social Council resolution 1535 (XLIX).

DECISIONS

1992/223. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

1. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 29 June 1992, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Adopted the agenda of its substantive session of 1992 [119] and approved the organization of work for the session, [120] as orally revised;

(b) Approved the requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council at its substantive session of 1992. [121]

2. At its 11th plenary meeting, on 30 June 1992, the Council decided to consider under agenda item 2, entitled "Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters", the question of post-United Nations Conference on Environment and Development institutional arrangements. [122]

3. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 6 July 1992, the Council adopted the agenda and proposals for the organization of work for the high-level segment of its session. [123]

1992/224. Sixteenth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 29 June 1992, the Economic and Social Council, having recalled its decision 1992/212 of 7 February 1992, decided that the sixteenth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, which was to have been held in Bahrain from 27 to 30 April 1992, would be held at Amman from 30 August to 3 September 1992.

1992/225. Use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/6 of 21 February 1992, [2] approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for three years, and also approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session.

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[119] E/1992/100, sect. I.

[120] Ibid., sect. II.

[121] E/1992/89, para. 2.

[122] See E/1992/90.

[123] See E/1992/100, sects. I and II.

1992/226. Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/17 of 21 February 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for three years, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session.

1992/227. Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/30 of 28 February 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's decision to extend for three years the mandate of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI), 124/ and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the Working Group receives all necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources it requires to perform its functions, especially in carrying out missions, following them up and holding sessions in countries that would be prepared to receive it.

1992/228. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/32 of 28 February 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for three years, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to cover all of his activities in order to enable him to submit his report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session.

1992/229. Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/33 of 28 February 1992, 2/ approved the endorsement by the Commission of the decision of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to entrust the Special Rapporteur with the preparation of a further report on strengthening the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession, as described in Subcommission resolution 1991/35 of

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124/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

29 August 1991, 7/ and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the completion of his task.

1992/230. Right to a fair trial

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 1991/28 of 31 May 1991 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1991/43 of 5 March 1991 13/ and 1992/34 of 28 February 1992, 2/ approved the endorsement by the Commission of the request of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1991/14 of 28 August 1991, 7/ to Mr. Stanislav Chernichenko and Mr. William Treat to continue the preparation of their study on the right to a fair trial: current recognition and measures necessary for its strengthening, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteurs with all the assistance they may require in this task.

1992/231. Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/44 of 3 March 1992, 2/ authorized the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to meet for ten working days prior to the forty-fourth session of the Subcommission, and approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Working Group in discharging its task, including adequate dissemination of information about the activities of the Working Group to Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental and indigenous people's organizations, in order to encourage the widest possible participation in its work.

1992/232. Human rights and disability

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/48 of 3 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's requests to the Secretary-General: (a) to ensure better coordination among specialized agencies, the human rights bodies of the United Nations and other organs dealing with the human rights of disabled persons, and (b) to take the necessary steps to ensure that the final report on human rights and disability of the Special Rapporteur is issued as a United Nations publication in all the official languages, and transmit it to the Commission for Social Development for consideration.

1992/233. National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/54 of 3 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to publicize the proceedings of the International Workshop on National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 125/ and to undertake follow-up activities, to commence the planning of a follow-up international workshop in 1993, following the World Conference on Human Rights, and to submit a report on those preparations to the Commission at its forty-ninth session, and decided to transmit to the General Assembly for adoption the recommendations contained in the report of the International Workshop, which are entitled "Principles relating to the status of national institutions" and contained in the annex to Commission resolution 1992/54.

1992/234. Discrimination against people infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/56 of 3 March 1992, 2/ approved the endorsement by the Commission of the requests of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to its Special Rapporteur, Mr. Luis Varela Quirós, to submit his final report to the Subcommission at its forty-fourth session, and to the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur such assistance as he may require to accomplish his work. 126/

1992/235. Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1192/58 of 3 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's decision to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and with the people of Myanmar, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in that country, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission at its forty-ninth session.

1992/236. Situation of human rights in Cuba

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/61 of 3 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's request to its Chairman to

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125/ E/CN.4/1992/43 and Add.1 and 2.

126/ See E/CN.4/1992/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/65, chap. II, sect. B, decision 1991/109.

designate the Special Representative appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Commission resolution 1991/68 of 6 March 1991 13/ as its Special Rapporteur to review and report on the situation of human rights in Cuba, and also approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session on the results of his endeavours pursuant to Commission resolution 1992/61, and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

1992/237. Situation of human rights in El Salvador

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/62 of 3 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to appoint an independent expert to provide assistance in human rights matters to the Government of El Salvador, consider the human rights situation in the country and the effects of the Peace Agreements on the effective enjoyment of human rights, and investigate the manner in which both parties apply the recommendations contained in the final report by the Special Representative of the Commission 127/ and those made by the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and the committees established during the negotiation process, and also approved the Commission's request to the independent expert to report on the outcome of his inquiries to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission at its forty-ninth session.

1992/238. Work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/66 of 4 March 1992, 2/ approved the endorsement by the Commission of the establishment by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, on an exceptional basis, of an inter-sessional working group on the rationalization of the work and the agenda of the Subcommission, approved the Commission's invitation to its Chairman to inform the Subcommission on the debate under this item, and also approved the Commission's decision to invite the Chairman of the Subcommission at its forty-third session to join in the consultations with the members of the Bureau of the Commission at the conclusion of its forty-eighth session, and to invite the Chairman of the Subcommission at its forty-fourth session to report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session on the implementation by the Subcommission of the initiatives recommended in Commission resolution 1192/66.

1992/239. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/67 of 4 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of

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127/ E/CN.4/1992/32.

the Special Representative for a further year, also approved the Commission's request to the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran and a final report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session, and further approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative.

1992/240. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/68 of 4 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and to request him to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission at its forty-ninth session, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1992/241. Situation of human rights in Iraq

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/71 of 5 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year and its request to the Special Rapporteur to visit again the northern area of Iraq and to submit an interim report on the human rights situation in Iraq to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and a final report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance in performing his task.

1992/242. Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/72 of 5 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's request to its Chairman, after consultations within the Bureau, to appoint an individual of recognized international standing as a special rapporteur for three years, while maintaining the annual reporting cycle, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1992/243. Internally displaced persons

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/73 of 5 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to designate a representative to seek again views and information from all Governments on the human rights issues related to internally displaced persons, including an examination of existing international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law and standards and their applicability to the protection of and relief assistance to internally displaced persons.

1992/244. Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/76 of 5 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for three years, while maintaining the annual reporting cycle, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur in order to enable him to report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session.

1992/245. Situation of human rights in Haiti

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/77 of 5 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's request to its Chairman, following consultations with the Bureau, to appoint a special rapporteur with a mandate to report on the situation of human rights in Haiti and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and a report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session, and endorsed the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the performance of his mandate.

1992/246. Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/78 of 5 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of the independent expert so that he may continue to examine the human rights situation in Guatemala and provide assistance to the Government in the field of human rights and submit to the Commission at its forty-ninth session a report assessing the measures taken by the Government in accordance with the recommendations made to it.

1992/247. Situation in Equatorial Guinea

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/79 of 5 March 1992, 2/ approved the Commission's request to its Chairman, following consultations with the Bureau, to appoint an individual of recognized international standing in the field of human rights, who is entirely familiar with the situation in Equatorial Guinea, as an expert of the Commission whose mandate will be to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights by the Government of Equatorial Guinea, and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the expert of the Commission.

1992/248. Realization of economic, social and cultural rights

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1992/103 of 21 February 1992 128/ and resolution 1991/27 of 29 August 1991 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 7/ approved the endorsement by the Commission of the requests of the Subcommission to Mr. Danilo Türk, Special Rapporteur on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, to prepare his final report, and to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance he may require for the successful completion of his task, and to make available to him all relevant information from sources within the United Nations system.

1992/249. Question of human rights and states of emergency

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1992/107 of 28 February 1992 128/ and resolution 1991/18 of 28 August 1991 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 7/ endorsed the request of the Subcommission to Mr. Leandro Despouy, Special Rapporteur on human rights and states of emergency, to continue to update the list of states of emergency and to include in his annual report to the Subcommission and the Commission the completed draft standard provisions on emergency situations, giving special emphasis to the question of non-derogable rights, and also endorsed the request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance he may require in order to enable him to carry out his work and, in particular, to respond in an effective way to information submitted to him.

1992/250. The right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1992/108 of 28 February 1992 128/ and resolution 1991/25 of 29 August 1991 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, approved the endorsement by the Commission of the requests of the Subcommission to Mr. Theo van Boven, Special Rapporteur on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, to prepare a second progress report, containing additional information on and an analysis of relevant decisions and views of international human rights organs, as well as information on and an analysis of national law and practice, and to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance he may require to carry out his study.

128/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2 (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. B.

1992/251. Traditional practices affecting the health of women and children

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1992/109 of 28 February 1992, 128/ and resolution 1991/23 of 29 August 1991 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 7/ endorsed the approval by the Commission of the recommendation of the Subcommission that the mandate of the Special Rapporteur be extended for two years so as to enable her to submit to the Subcommission at its forty-fifth session a plan of action for the elimination of harmful traditional practices affecting the health of women and children, and a report on the regional seminar to take place in Asia, and the Subcommission's recommendation that the Centre for Human Rights provide a full-time Professional staff member to follow up the question of traditional practices affecting the health of women and children and to liaise with Governments, United Nations bodies and regional commissions, non-governmental organizations and other concerned institutions, with special emphasis on gathering data from the many organizations currently working to eliminate harmful traditional practices.

1992/252. Human rights and the environment

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1992/110 of 28 February 1992 128/ and resolution 1991/24 of 29 August 1991 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 7/ approved the endorsement by the Commission of the requests of the Subcommission to Ms. Fatma Zohra Ksentini, Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, to prepare a progress report on human rights and the environment, and to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance she may require for the preparation of her study, as well as the necessary assistance to compile and analyse the information and documents collected.

1992/253. Study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1992/111 of 28 February 1992 128/ and decision 1991/111 of 29 August 1991 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 7/ approved the endorsement by the Commission of the requests of the Subcommission: (a) to Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez to prepare a progress report on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations for submission to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations at its tenth session and the Subcommission at its forty-fourth session, and (b) to the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance necessary to allow him to continue his work, in particular to provide for a second study trip to the Archivo de Indias in Seville, Spain, the specialized research assistance required, as provided for in previous resolutions adopted on this matter, and the necessary trips to Geneva for consultations at the Centre for Human Rights.

1992/254. Possible ways and means of facilitating the peaceful and constructive solution of problems involving minorities

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1992/112 of 3 March 1992 128/ and resolution 1991/22 of 28 August 1991 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 7/ endorsed the approval by the Commission of the request of the Subcommission: (a) to the Secretary-General to prepare, with the cooperation of the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission, the technical meeting of experts on minorities provided for in Commission resolution 1991/62 of 6 March 1991 13/ with a view to it taking place in 1992, (b) to the Special Rapporteur to continue consultations with States, which may also include visits to countries, at the invitation of Governments, in order to gather first-hand information and to submit a progress report on his study, and (c) to the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance he may require to carry out his work successfully.

1992/255. Economic and social relations between indigenous peoples and States

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1992/113 of 3 March 1992 128/ and resolution 1991/31 of 29 August 1991 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 7/ decided to request United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to ensure that all technical assistance financed or provided by them is compatible with international instruments and standards applicable to indigenous peoples, and for this purpose the Council encourages efforts to promote coordination among organizations of the United Nations system and greater participation of indigenous peoples in the planning and implementation of projects affecting them, and also encouraged the regional commissions to organize meetings with representative organizations of indigenous peoples within the framework of General Assembly resolution 45/97 of 14 December 1990.

1992/256. Ownership and control of the cultural property of indigenous peoples

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1992/114 of 3 March 1992 128/ and resolution 1991/32 of 29 August 1991 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 7/ endorsed the appointment of Ms. Erica-Irene A. Daes as Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission to prepare a study of measures that should be taken by the international community to strengthen respect for the cultural property of indigenous peoples, to be submitted to the Subcommission at its forty-fifth session in 1993, and endorsed the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance she may require for the completion of this task.

1992/257. Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1992/115 of 3 March 1992 128/ and resolution 1991/34 of 29 August 1991 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 71/ endorsed the approval by the Commission of the requests of the Subcommission to the Secretary-General: (a) to send a representative of the Centre for Human Rights to participate in a Council of Europe seminar on trafficking in persons and prostitution, at Strasbourg from 25 to 27 September 1991, and to report on the results of this seminar to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery at its seventeenth session, (b) to reassign to the Working Group a full-time Professional staff member of the Centre for Human Rights on issues relating to contemporary forms of slavery, to prepare documentation well in advance, to facilitate the representation at the sessions of the Working Group of the largest possible number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with competence in the fields examined and to report on the measures taken for this purpose to the Commission at its forty-ninth session and the Working Group at its seventeenth session, and (c) to examine the possibility of organizing the sessions of the Working Group for eight working days during the month of April or May, in order to avoid overlapping with meetings of other working groups of the Subcommission and the burden this places on the Centre for Human Rights, and in view of the impossibility for representatives of Governments and non-governmental organizations to attend simultaneous sessions.

1992/258. Organization of the work of the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1992/119 of 6 March 1992, 128/ decided to authorize, if possible within existing financial resources, 40 fully serviced additional meetings, including summary records, for the Commission's forty-ninth session, and takes note of the Commission's decision to request the Chairman of the Commission at its forty-ninth session to make every effort to organize the work of the session within the time normally allotted, the additional meetings to be utilized only if they prove to be absolutely necessary.

1992/259. Extraordinary additional session for the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, noting the longstanding backlog of States parties' reports awaiting consideration by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, many of which have been pending for well over two years, and being aware that such an abnormal situation seriously undermines the effectiveness and threatens the credibility of the system for monitoring the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 17/ authorized, on an exceptional basis, the holding of an extraordinary additional session, of three weeks' duration, of the Committee in the first half of 1993.

1992/260. Non-submission of reports by States parties

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, recalling the concern that it has frequently expressed at the non-submission of reports by States parties to international human rights treaties, appealed to the following States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 17/ for more than 10 years, which have yet to submit even the initial report required by the Covenant, to do so as soon as possible: Bolivia, Central African Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Suriname. The Council noted that these States might wish to avail themselves of the advisory services available from the Centre for Human Rights to assist them in the preparation of their overdue reports.

1992/261. Technical assistance in implementing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the decision of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 129/ to inform the Government of the Dominican Republic of its offer, in pursuance of articule 23 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 17/ to send one or two of its members to advise the Government in relation to efforts to promote full compliance with the Covenant in the case of the large-scale evictions referred to in the Committee's reports. The Council approved the Committee's initiative, subject to the acceptance of the Committee's offer by the State party concerned.

1992/262. Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its first session

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its first session 130/ and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

1992/263. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of human rights

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

129/ Ibid., Supplement No. 3 (E/1992/23), para. 331.

130/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/47/41).

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region; 131/

(b) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the relevant section of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights; 132/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others; 133/

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. 134/

1992/264. Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session of the Commission

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-eighth session 135/ and of the draft provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session of the Commission 136/ as set out in that report.

1992/265. Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 22 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the application of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment, decided, in accordance with rule 79 of the rules of procedure of the Council, 137/ that the Organization might participate on a continuing basis, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of its activities.

131/ A/47/184-E/1992/44.

132/ E/1992/41.

133/ E/1992/49 and Add.1 and 2.

134/ E/1992/58.

135/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22).

136/ Ibid., para. 805.

137/ See E/5715/Rev.2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.I.22).

1992/266. Dates of the thirty-third session of the Commission for Social Development

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 28 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council decided that the thirty-third session of the Commission for Social Development, which was to have been held at Vienna from 1 to 10 February 1993, would be held from 8 to 17 February 1993.

1992/267. Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Secretary-General

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Secretary-General [138]/and to transmit it to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session for consideration.

1992/268. Elections

At its 40th and 42nd plenary meetings, on 30 and 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to elections to its subsidiary bodies:

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The following thirty-six States were elected for a term beginning on 1 January 1993: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, GERMANY, GUATEMALA, INDIA, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MARSHALL ISLANDS, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SPAIN, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND URUGUAY.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The following fourteen experts were elected for a term beginning on 1 January 1993: Regis Percy Arslanian (Brazil), Denis A. Davis (Canada), Vladislav M. Dolgopolov (Russian Federation), Malin Falkenmark (Sweden), Ugo Farinelli (Italy), Patricio Jerez (Nicaragua), José Manuel Mejía Angel (Colombia), Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire), Hendrik Martinus Oudshoorn (Netherlands), Neculai Pavlovschi (Romania), Karlheinz Rieck (Germany), R. W. Roye Rutland (Australia), Aldo Truccio (Argentina) and Zhang Hai-Lun (China).

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[138] E/1992/113.

COMMITTEE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND ON ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The following twenty experts were elected for a term beginning on 1 January 1993: Marcelino K. Actouka (Federated States of Micronesia), Mohammad Al Ramadhan (Kuwait), Mohammed Salem Sarur Al-Sabban (Saudi Arabia), Messaoud Boumaour (Algeria), José Luis Bozzo (Uruguay), Bernard Devin (France), Ronaldo Costa Filho (Brazil), Paul-Georg Gutermuth (Germany), Wolfgang Hein (Austria), Christian Atoki Ileka (Zaire), Thomas B. Johansson (Sweden), Virgil Musatescu (Romania), Alexander A. Penchev (Bulgaria), Giovanni Carlo Pinchera (Italy), Juan Camilo Restrepo Salazar (Colombia), Zoilo Rodas Rodas (Paraguay), E. V. P. Sastry (India), Wilhelmus C. Turkenburg (Netherlands), Dmitri B. Volfberg (Russian Federation) and Zhang Guocheng (China).

POPULATION COMMISSION

The following two States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1993: CAMEROON AND UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The following four States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1993: INDONESIA, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MALAWI AND SOMALIA.

The Council postponed until a future session the election of two members from African States and one member from Eastern European States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1993.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected PANAMA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993, and postponed until a future session the election of one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993.

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The Council elected NIGERIA for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1993.

1992/269. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-seventh session of the Commission

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-sixth session 139/ and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-seventh session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.

   (Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council)

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII); rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council)

3. Programming and coordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system.

   (Legislative authority: Programme planning regulation 4.12; General Assembly resolution 46/100; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/60, 1989/30, 1989/105)

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General containing updated information on the status of women in the Secretariat

   Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2000

   Note by the Secretariat on programme proposals for the biennium 1994-1995

   For information

   Report of the Secretary-General on the status of women in the Secretariat (A/47/...)

4. Monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

   (Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 40/108, 41/111, 42/62, 43/101, 44/77, 45/124, 45/129; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/22, 1990/5, 1990/15; Commission on the Status of Women resolution 34/1)

139/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 4 (E/1992/24).

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the preliminary version of the update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development

Report of the Secretary-General on statistical indicators relating to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

Report of the Secretary-General on women and children under apartheid

Report of the Secretary-General on violence against women

Report of the Secretary-General on women and the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse

Report of the Secretariat on activities related to preparations for the World Conference on Human Rights

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a list of confidential and non-confidential communications concerning the status of women

For information

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (A/47/377)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eleventh session (A/47/38)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/47/368)

5. Priority themes:

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/15)

(a) Equality: Increased awareness by women of their rights, including legal literacy

(b) Development: Women in extreme poverty: integration of women's concerns in national development planning

(c) Peace: Women and the peace process

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on increased awareness by women of their rights, including legal literacy

Report of the Secretary-General on women in extreme poverty: integration of women's concerns in national development planning

Report of the Secretary-General on women and the peace process

6. Preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 45/129, 46/98; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/20, 1990/9, 1990/12, 1990/15; Commission on the Status of Women resolution 35/4)

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace

Report of the Secretary-General on a first draft that will serve as a working document for the elaboration of the Platform for Action

Report of the Secretary-General on the outline and contents of the second report on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies

Report of the Secretary-General on the planning and implementation of the information campaign

7. Provisional agenda for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-seventh session

1992/270. Request for additional conference facilities during the thirty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council decided to approve the convening of four additional meetings, with interpretation services, to be held simultaneously with the plenary meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women during its thirty-seventh session, for the purpose of considering, in informal meetings, the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace.

1992/271. Integration of elderly women into development

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on the Status of Women resolution 36/4 of 20 March 1992, 140/ endorsed the Commission's request for the preparation of a study on the integration of elderly women into development.

140/ Ibid., chap. I, sect. C.

1992/272. Preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on the Status of Women resolution 36/8 of 20 March 1992, 140/ endorsed the recommendations contained therein.

1992/273. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eleventh session

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eleventh session, 141/ and decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

1992/274. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Commission

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To take note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its first session, 142/ and to endorse the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission;

(b) To approve the provisional agenda and documentation for the second session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.

   (Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Commission decision 1/101)

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/1; rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council)

141/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/47/38).

142/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 10* (E/1992/30).

3. Review of priority themes:

   (a) National and transnational crime, organized crime, economic crime, including money laundering, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment;

   (b) Crime prevention in urban areas, juvenile and violent criminality;

   (c) Efficiency, fairness and improvement in the management and administration of criminal justice and related systems, with due emphasis on the strengthening of national capacities in developing countries for the regular collection, collation, analysis and utilization of data in the development and implementation of appropriate policies.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the survey of activities carried out in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice within the United Nations system and by relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including at the regional level (legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, paras. 21, 22, 26 and 29)

Report of the Secretary-General on the impact of organized criminal activities upon society at large (legislative authority: Council resolution 1992/23)

Report of the Secretary-General on control of proceeds of crime (legislative authority: Commission resolution 1/2)

4. Technical cooperation.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the need to identify the most practical course of action to fully operationalize the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and enable it to respond to the specific needs of Governments, including financial possibilities (legislative authority: Council resolution 1992/22, paras. 28 (b) and 32)

Report of the Secretary-General on options and recommendations for the creation of an appropriate mechanism, such as a foundation, to mobilize human, financial and other resources (legislative authority: Council resolution 1992/23)

5. United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on existing United Nations standards and norms, which serve as recommendations to Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including and in the light of their use and application (legislative authority: Council resolution 1992/22, para. 33)

6. Preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made on the preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (legislative authority: Council resolution 1992/24)

Draft discussion guide (legislative authority: Council resolution 1992/24)

Draft provisional rules of procedure (legislative authority: Council resolution 1992/24)

7. Cooperation and coordination of activities with other United Nations bodies.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation and coordination of activities with other United Nations bodies (legislative authority: Council resolution 1992/22, paras. 16-18)

Report on the activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes (legislative authority: Council resolution 1992/22, para. 13)

8. Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22.

Documentation

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22 (legislative authority: Council resolution 1992/22, sect. VII, para. 4, and Commission decision 1/102)

9. Provisional agenda for the third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

1992/275. Resolutions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council decided that its decision 1992/274 of 30 July 1992 with regard to chapter I, sections A and B, of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its first session 142/ should also apply to section C of that report, containing resolutions of the Commission calling for action by the Council.

1992/276. Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the continuation of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 143/ decided to recommend to the General Assembly, in response to Assembly resolution 45/91 of 14 December 1990, the adoption of the proposal of the Secretary-General to continue in the period beyond the Decade the operation of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, henceforth to be called the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability, including the terms of reference of the Fund, on the basis of paragraph 10 of the note.

143/ A/47/214-E/1992/50.

1992/277. Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda

3. General debate: examination of the world situation with respect to drug abuse, including illicit demand, illicit trafficking and illicit supply:

   (a) General statements;

   (b) Substantive debate and conclusions.

   Documentation

   Reports of the Secretariat

   Reports of the regional HONLEAs and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

Relevant part of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board

   Reports of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

4. Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director on the work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Relevant parts of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991

(c) Other urgent action required under the international drug control conventions.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

6. Monitoring of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and of the implementation and development of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

7. Administrative and budgetary matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

8. Draft provisional agenda for the thirty-seventh session and future work.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

9. Other matters.

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-sixth session.

1992/278. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991. 68/

1992/279. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-fifth session. 144/

1992/280. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of food and agricultural development

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the review and analysis of agrarian reform and rural development, prepared by the secretariat of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in collaboration with other concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system; 145/

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the screw-worm eradication programme. 146/

1992/281. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters. 147/

1992/282. Provisional agenda and documentation for the nineteenth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the nineteenth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations set out below.

144/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 5* (E/1992/25).

145/ E/1992/38.

146/ E/1992/72.

147/ E/1992/8.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. General discussion on transnational corporations in the world economy and trends in foreign direct investment in developing countries.

   Documentation

   Reports of the Secretary-General

4. Role of transnational corporations in newly opened economies.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

5. Transnational corporations in services, including banking.

   Documentation

   Reports of the Secretary-General

6. International, regional and bilateral arrangements and agreements relating to transnational corporations.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

7. Activities of the Transnational Corporations and Management Division and its joint units.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Transnational Corporations and Management Division

   Report of the Secretary-General on experience gained in technical cooperation

   Report of the Secretary-General on information activities

   Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its eleventh session

   Report of the Secretary-General on activities of transnational corporations in South Africa

Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development as related to transnational corporations

8. Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission.

9. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its nineteenth session.

1992/283. Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its eighteenth session

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its eighteenth session. [148]

1992/284. Report of the Secretary-General on consumer protection

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on consumer protection. [149]

1992/285. Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. [150]

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[148] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 6* (E/1992/26).

[149] E/1992/48.

[150] A/47/265-E/1992/81.

1992/286. Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster. [151]

1992/287. Report of the Secretary-General on public administration and finance matters

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on public administration and finance matters, [152] and decided to request the Secretary-General to convene the Eleventh Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance in 1993.

1992/288. Summary records of sessional committees, the regional commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 30 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 1979/69 of 2 August 1979 and 1981/83 of 24 July 1981 and its decisions 1983/184 of 29 July 1983, 1985/200 of 26 July 1985, 1987/179 of 8 July 1987, 1989/174 of 26 July 1989 and 1991/295 of 26 July 1991, decides to discontinue, from 1993, summary records for its sessional committees, the regional commissions and the following other subsidiary bodies:

Commission for Social Development;

Commission on the Status of Women;

Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

Commission on Science and Technology for Development;

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;

Committee on Natural Resources;

Committee for Programme and Coordination;

Commission on Transnational Corporations;

Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development.

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[151] A/47/322-E/1992/102.

[152] E/1992/13.

1992/289. Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse resolution 48/3 of 23 April 1992 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002. 153/

1992/290. Restructuring of the conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council decided to approve resolution 48/2 of 23 April 1992 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on restructuring the conference structure of the Commission which was to be implemented in conformity with the administrative, financial and programme planning regulations and rules of the United Nations.

1992/291. Venue of the twenty-fifth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council decided that the twenty-fifth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean should be held at Cartagena, Colombia, in 1994.

1992/292. Venue of the twenty-eighth session of the Economic Commission for Africa and the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council decided that the twenty-eighth session of the Economic Commission for Africa and the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission should be held at Lusaka in April 1993.

1992/293. Industrial development in Africa

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of decision 1 (XXVII) of 22 April 1992 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on industrial development in Africa. 97/

153/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 11 (E/1992/31), chap. IV.

1992/294. Implementation of the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of the report of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole as it relates to the progress report on the implementation of the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 154/ decided:

(a) To urge member States to establish national coordination committees and to revitalize their operation where they exist;

(b) To affirm its resolution 1991/83 of 26 July 1991, by which it invited the General Assembly to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with the necessary regular budgetary resources to enable it to carry out its responsibilities as the lead agency for the Second Decade effectively and efficiently.

1992/295. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa; 155/

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Second report on the cost-benefit of office accommodation at ECLAC, Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago)" and the Secretary-General's comments thereon; 156/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994; 157/

(d) Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the Chairman of the Economic Commission for Europe to the President of the Economic and Social Council. 158/

154/ Ibid., Supplement No. 13 (E/1992/33), annex III.

155/ E/1992/14 and Add.1 (Parts I and II).

156/ E/1992/21 and Add.1.

157/ E/1992/61 and Add.1.

158/ E/1992/101 and Corr.1.

1992/296. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of development and international economic cooperation

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) *World Economic Survey, 1992*; 159/

(b) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its third special session; 160/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the further substantive follow-up of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system; 161/

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment; 162/

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the note and report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning the resource and other implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries on the implementation of the Programme of Action for those countries for the 1990s; 163/

(f) Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-eighth session; 164/

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the main research findings of the United Nations system in major global economic and social trends, policies and emerging issues. 165/

159/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.C.1 and corrigenda.

160/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/47/25).

161/ A/47/121-E/1992/15.

162/ A/47/222-E/1992/57 and Corr.1.

163/ A/47/278-E/1992/77.

164/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 7* (E/1992/27).

165/ E/1992/46.

1992/297. Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade. [166]

1992/298. Report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-eighth session

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-eighth session. [167]

1992/299. Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its sixth session

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its sixth session. [168]

1992/300. Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes: (a) Assistance in the eradication of poverty and support to vulnerable groups, including assistance during the implementation of structural adjustment programmes; (b) Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and programmes addressed to the mitigation of its negative socio-economic consequences

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

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[166] A/47/270-E/1992/74.

[167] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/47/15), vol. I.

[168] Ibid., *Supplement No. 36* (A/47/36).

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on policies and activities related to assistance in the eradication of poverty and support to vulnerable groups, including assistance during the implementation of structural adjustment programmes; 169/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on policies and activities related to the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and programmes addressed to the mitigation of its negative socio-economic consequences. 170/

1992/301. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of operational activities for development

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 on the World Summit for Children; 171/

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on strengthening the operational activities of the United Nations system, including the governance and financing aspects thereof; 172/

(c) Report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes; 173/

(d) Extract from the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1992, its special session and its thirty-ninth session; 174/

(e) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its regular session for 1992. 175/

169/ E/1992/47.

170/ E/1992/67.

171/ A/47/264-E/1992/71.

172/ E/1992/64.

173/ E/1992/73.

174/ E/1992/L.23. For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 8 (E/1992/28).

175/ E/1992/L.28. For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 9 (E/1992/29).

1992/302. Reports of coordination bodies considered by the Economic and Social Council

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Committee on Programme and Coordination on the first part of its thirty-second session 176/ and endorsed the recommendations contained therein;

(b) Took note of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1991 177/ and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session for consideration;

(c) Took note of the report of the Chairmen of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the twenty-sixth series of Joint Meetings of the two Committees 178/ and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session for consideration.

1992/303. Report of the Secretary-General on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council. 179/

1992/304. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 31 July 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 180/

176/ A/47/16 (Part I). The final report will be issued in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/47/16).

177/ E/1992/11 and Add.1 and 2.

178/ E/1991/143.

179/ E/1992/86.

180/ E/1992/59. The final report will be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/47/12).

1992/305. The situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 18 August 1992, the Economic and Social Council endorsed resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its first special session. 181/

181/ See E/1992/22/Add.1, sect. II. The final report will be issued as *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2A* (E/1992/22/Add.1/Rev.1).